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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 169 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Karachi Surprise For Congress

Capture Of Office Without Power

Dr. PATTABHI X-RAYS NEW CONSTITUTION

Reply To Satyamurti And Rajagopalachari

"It is neither acceptance of office nor capture of power, it is capture of office without any power. I say it is not capture of power, because there is no power to capture" said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a former member of the Congress Working Committee and the President-Elect of the States' People's Conference, in an interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

The Doctor discussed, in the course of the interview, the recent speech delivered by C. Rajagopalachariar in Madras and his reference to the question of office acceptance by Congressmen. The Doctor also dealt with Mr. Satyamurti's statement about "Capture of Power" by accepting offices, and was emphatic in his statement that in the scheme of Provincial Autonomy under the present Constitution, there was Dyarchy existent, in the fullest sense of the word.

Dr. PATTABHI ANSWERS

Q. What are your views on the question of Congressmen accepting offices under the New Constitution?

A. Is it not a little too late in the day to put me this question? My views may not deserve to be well-known, but have they not attained a certain measure of notoriety by the way? I have not concealed them at any time nor played with them. You know I am "against".

Q. Who you think should decide the question of Congressmen accepting offices?

A. I am nobody to decide this question, and it has been decided by the Congress. Don't you know that although it was originally contemplated that the matter should be left to be decided by the next session of the Congress or by a special session if it became necessary, yet in the last stages, the attitude was changed and it was resolved by the Lucknow Session that the All-India Congress Committee should decide that question.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Q. It is true; but a doubt has been created by the speech which Mr. C. Rajagopalachari delivered a few days ago in Madras on the question as to who should decide whether Congressmen should accept offices or not.

A. Well. I have read Mr. "C. R's" speech with the attention which his speeches necessarily claim from everyone. Once you disturb the arrangement entered into at Lucknow, the disturbance might be one way or the other. If the A.I.C.C. says that it should decide the issue and if somebody says that the Congress should decide the issue, it is open to others to say that it is neither for the Congress nor for the A.I.C.C. to decide it, but it should be left to the 'Leaders' or "the soldiers experienced in the art of warfare".

Q. That means to say that this question should not be decided either by the A.I.C.C. or by public opinion?

A. I do not say it. But that seems to be what Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar intends. He has clearly stated "I am one of those who believe that it is a matter to be decided by a few select people and not a matter for argument in newspaper columns". Only after this statement, he has taken up one full column of closely printed matter in the "Hindu" to discuss it in its various aspects.

Q. But you have not answered the main question. Who is to decide the question in the end?

IS IT P. A.?

A. I am somewhat technically minded. I go by the letter of the law as well as its spirit. The

(continued on page 7 col. 6)

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

Karachi Municipality Springs Surprise

KARACHI, July, 15

A piquant situation has arisen on the eve of the visit of the Congress President to Karachi. The local Congress Committee had included in Pandit Jawaharlal's prorgamme a public meeting to be addressed by him on the Rambagh Recreation ground which was the centre of Congress activity in Civil Disobedience days.

To-day the Corporation served the Local Congress Committee with a notice through their legal advisers drawing their attention to the need for obtaining permission for any meeting they conduct in Rambagh and pointing out previous istances in which the Congress had held meetings there in defiance of the Corporation.

Swami Krishnanand, Congress Secretary, expressed to the Associated Press surprise at the notice, adding that while he had not heard of any difficulty in obtaining permission for the presidential procession from the police the action of the Corporation was inexplicable.

Pandit Nehru has extended his proposed tour of Sind by a day, by including in the programme a visit to Mohan-jo-daro.—A. P.

Govt. Bill Provide For Complete Independence For Bank

PARIS, July 15.

Principal reforms in the "Banque de France" proposed in the new Government bills include provisions for complete independence of the Bank's administration, independent financial position of governor, enlargement of Regency Council to include qualified representative of various branches of national economy chosen for their expert knowledge and without political considerations and the extension of the right of voting to all shareholders which has hitherto been the privilege of 200 of the largest.

The outcome of the reforms will be to make Bank's methods in some ways similar to those of central banks in Anglo-Saxon countries.-

SHARE QUOTATIONS TO BE SUSPENDED.

Quotations of "Banque de France" shares will be suspended on the Bourse until after the reforms. The bill will be voted upon in the Chamber to-morrow.

Shares fell 2.76 francs this afternoon.—Reuter.

Brittain-Jones Still At It

But India Will Not Stand Any More Dictation

NO PUBLIC APOLOGY NECESSARY

Amarnath Must Join Team Without Stigma On His Name

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, July 15.

The last word on the Amarnath incident yet remains to be said. One is surprised at the dramatic turn of events within the last twenty-four hours. But the final decision has not yet been taken.

While both the Cricket Board of Control in India and the authorities in England seem to be anxious to get Amarnath back to England at the earliest possible time, a new point of controversy has arisen, which might sway the decision one way or the other. That is the demand by Major Brittain-Jones, that Amarnath should publicly apologise for what happened. He does not stop at that. He has suggested a specific form of apology that has to be published.

Cricket circles in Bombay are surprise ' at the attitude of the Manager of the Team. One and only thing that was expected of the Captain and Manager, on receipt of the decision of the President of the Board about sending Amarnath to England by air, was resignation. But both of them, for reasons known to themselves—have agreed to welcome Amarnath back in England. The Captain of the Team is prepared to treat "bygones as bygones." But Major Brittain-Jones wants that Amarnath should publicly apologise.

"VIZZY"

AMARNATH'S PASSAGE BOOKED.

The Board of Control in India, it would appear, had decided to send Amarnath back, even before he landed in Bombay. As a matter of fact, the passage of Amarnath by air had been booked even before his landing in Bombay. Amarnath was sent to India in "disgrace" The Manager and the Captain bungled in the affair.

Amarnath in his statement convinced the Board, that his lapses did not merit the disgrace to which he was put to. Now to demand a public apology from Amarnath, is to add insult to injury.

It will appear that the Nawab of Bhopal himself is not in favour of Amarnath submitting an apology. Amarnath says that he will make it up with the Manager and the Captain, and will shake hands with both of them. He is prepared to treat the whole incident, just like the Captain as a thing of the past.

NO GOING BACK WITH STIGMA.

If Amarnath publicly apologises, the effect will be that the Captain and the Manager still get the credit for their actions and the Lahore player goes back to England again "in disgrace" His demand before the Cricket Board has been that he should be replaced with-

(continued on page 7 col. 6)

AMARNATH

At Liverpool

MERCHANT SCORES ANOTHER CENTURY

Indians All Out For 271 In Match Against Lancashire

LONDON, July 15.

In their match against Lancashire, the Indians were all out for 271 runs.

Merchant remained not out with 135.

Parkinson took four for 75.

At the close of the play, Lancashire in their first innings had made 64 for two wickets.

The weather was unsettled, when the match between the Indians and Lancashire commenced at Liverpool to-day. As a result of overnight rain, the wicket was very slow. The Indians opened their innings through Merchant and Wazir Ali, and the latter was out, when the score was seventeen (17-1-3). Five runs later, Mushtaq Ali was bowled by Sibbles for three (22-2-3).

C. K. Nayudu was out in the same over, once again under the new l.b.w. rule (22-3-0) Ramaswamy now joined Merchant, and the pair was still batting with 17 and 39 respectively. The total was 68 for three at lunch.

Merchant reached his fifty in 135 minutes. Ramaswamy was caught at mid-on at 175 and the pair thus added 152 for the fourth wicket. Ramaswamy hit two sixes. Collapse then ensued, only Merchant defying the attack.

INDIANS (First Innings)

Wazir Ali c Duckworth, b Parkinson	..	3
Mushtaqali b Sibbles	..	3
C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. (n.), b Sibbles	..	0
Ramaswami c Parkinson, b Hopwood	..	78
Mohd. Hussain b Parkinson	..	0
Jehangirkhan c and b Hopwood	..	10
C. S. Naidu b Parkinson	..	1
Meherhomji l.b.w. b Parkinson	..	1
Merchant (not out)	..	135
Gopalan c Washbrook, b Hopwood	..	25
Nissar run out	..	1
Extras	..	14
Total	..	271

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sibbles 2 for 40; Nutter 0 for 44; Parkinson 4 for 75; Hudson 0 for 38, and Hopwood 3 for 60.

LANCASHIRE (First Innings)

Washbrook (not out)	..	25
Hopwood c Meherhomji, b Nissar	..	0
Iddon c Merchant, b C. S. Naidu	..	28
Paynter (not out)	..	8
Total (for two)	..	64

Cables Form Of Apology To Be Signed By Amarnath

DENIES RUMOUR OF RESIGNATION

Says Amarnath's Return Is No Overriding Of His Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 15.

I understand that Major Brittain-Jones has wired to the Nawab of Bhopal suggesting a specific form of apology from Amarnath. This accounts for the delay of the official announcement of the reinstatement of Amarnath.

If the Nawab of Bhopal is not prepared to concede this the Manager will resign.

Major C. K. Naidu will then succeed to the captaincy and Mr. S. M. Hadi to the managership.

Mr. A. S. DeMello, who, I understand, is accompanying Amarnath will assist Hadi.

I am confidently told that every member of the Team, including Wazir Ali and Amarsingh is willing to play under Nayudu's captaincy.

Early this morning I 'phoned certain friends in Liverpool, where the Indian players have arrived to play against Lancashire, and I was informed that the players were

BRITTAIN-JONES

overwhelmed with joy at the report of Amarnath's reinstatement.

GUARANTEE OF FUTURE GOOD BEHAVIOUR

LONDON, July 15.

Major Brittain-Jones interviewed by 'Reuter' said that the Board of Control had requested to know whether the Captain and Manager would consider, under certain conditions, Amarnath's return. He said: "There was no firm request and no question of our decision being over-ridden.

Appreciating the Board's position, we agreed to Amarnath's return, if he wished, under certain conditions including an open apology and guarantee of future good behaviour."

Major Brittain-Jones revealed that he had received a second cable from India stating that final decision has not yet been reached.—Reuter.

NO EMERGENCY MEETING OF CONTROL BOARD

NEW DELHI, July 15

In view of Major Rickett's statement to "Reuter," it would appear that Amarnath would be sent back by the President of the Cricket Control Board.

It is understood that there might be now no emergency meeting of representatives of various Associations for it is be-

(continued on page 7 col. 3)

"India Must Withdraw From League"

Bombay Meeting Condemns "Shameful Betrayal" Of Abyssinia

On Wednesday July 15, when the Economic Sanctions imposed on Italy by the League of Nations, were lifted in accordance with the decision of the League Assembly, Bombay observed the Anti-League Day, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at the People's Jinnah Hall.

Politically Dead

Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing the meeting said that now that the tragedy was perpetrated, there was a clamour that the League of Nations should shut its shop. As a cultural body or a welfare society it might exist, but it was dead as far as its political existence was concerned.

Lucknow Decision Reaffirmed

Resolutions re-affirming the decision of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress on Resistance to War, condemning the "shameful betrayal of Abyssinia" and voicing support to the proposed resolution of Mr. S. Anantasayanam Iyengar M.L.A., demanding the withdrawal of India from the League of Nations, were passed at the meeting.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally presided.

(Details appear on Page 7)

PROTESTS FROM EVERYWHERE

Meeting At Madras High Court Beach

MADRAS, July 15.

The "Anti-League of Nations Day" was observed in Madras today with a public meeting on the High Court beach held under the auspices of various political organisations. Mr. H. D. Rajah presiding read out a message sent by Mr. Rajagopalachariar saying:—I am surprised to find that people still think there is a League of Nations in existence.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said that the hollow pretensions of the League had been thoroughly exposed in the Abyssinian War and to pin their faith to the League now was sheer madness. The meeting passed a resolution condemning the "Shameful betrayal of Abyssinia by the League" and characterising the lifting of sanctions against Italy by the League as the crowning act of betrayal. The meeting accorded wholehearted support to Mr. Iyengar's resolution in the Assembly demanding the withdrawal of India from the League.—A. P.

PROTEST FROM ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The local Congress Socialist Party observed "Anti-League of Nations Day" by holding a meeting under the Presidency of Doctor Ashrof.

Speeches were made condemning the attitude and policy of important states members of the League during and after the recent Italo-Abyssinian war and advocating secession by India from the League.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "This meeting of the citizens of Allahabad held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party puts on record, its emphatic condemnation of the attitude of the League of Nations in regard to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict; in particular the attitude of the imperialist powers such as Great Britain who gave hopes of support to Abyssinia in her struggle for freedom and finally ended by raising the economic sanctions imposed against Italy which amounts to a betrayal of Abyssinia as also scrapping of the system of collective security.

Further this meeting expresses its profound belief that the League of Nations can secure neither justice nor peace to colonial people. The working class should join hands in their common struggle for world peace and freedom.—A. P.

DARDANELLES' LAST HURDLE

Russian Amendment To Br. Draft Convention Adopted

MONTREUX, July 15.

The Russian amendment to the British Draft Convention with regard to the use of Straits in wartime was adopted by the Dardanelles Conference without opposition.

This is regarded as the last hurdle in the negotiations. The Anglo-Russian divergence on this, earlier threatened a last-minute deadlock, but it is understood a formula was accepted providing that the Straits shall be closed to all belligerent warships except those carrying out obligations under the League Covenant and certain cases involving pacts whereto Turkey is party.—Reuter.

INDIA GOVT. LIFTS SANCTIONS

BOMBAY, July 15.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following:—

The Government of India have cancelled, with effect from 15-7-1936, their Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos. 59 and 60, dated 18th November 1935, and No. 62, dated 23rd November 1935, imposing certain prohibitions and restrictions in connection with the application of 'sanctions' on the import, export and transhipment of goods.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S BID FOR TRADE WITH ITALY

LONDON, July 15.

Barring further major developments abroad and assuming the continuance of industrial peace in Britain, there is every reason to hope that the past few years' progress will continue, declared Mr. Walter Runciman, reviewing the trade position in the House of Commons. Sanctions had resulted in a loss of over four millions in exports to Italy during the first half of the year. He hoped that the trade would be regained. Already, they were taking steps to get into close touch with the authorities in Rome, in order that obstacles to British trade might be removed as soon as possible.—Reuter.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 7 M.B.B.S. Doctors—Some with foreign qualifications, on Rs. 175-350 and Veterinary Surgeon as Professor on Rs. 300-500 p.m. for Foreign Govt. service. Interview Bombay. Apply with testimonials and photo. Box 6577, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Typists, Clerks Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Graduate Teachers, immediately consult Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Fort. (6576).

Wanted a whole time Doctor M.B. B.S. of at least five years' standing, for a charitable dispensary. Pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month. Also two qualified and experienced Compounders. Pay according to qualifications. Apply before 31st July to Sjt. Morarji R. Desai, Trustee of Bhuriben Lallubhai Medical Trust, c/o C. Doctor & Co., Railwaypura, Ahmedabad. (3547).

Wanted Undergraduate as Telephone Clerk knowing Gujarati and Marathi. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 6569, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted four hardworking men to make regular calls on Customers, Bombay and suburbs. Home necessities supplied on credit. Permanent service. Pay Rs. 40 plus Commissions. Bicycle supplied. Those prepared to deposit Rs. 100, apply stating age and other detailed particulars to Box 6568, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Branch Manager on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Organisers on Rs. 100-20-200 p.m. Besides commission, T.A., Office Allowances. Experienced hands preferred. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 175, Lahore. (6556)

Wanted one M.B.B.S., competent in Pneumothorax work, for upcountry. Apply Box No. 6549, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted Accounts Clerk. Must assist cashier. Salary Rupees Sixty per month. Cash security Rupees Three hundred essential. Apply Box No. 6534, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the Post of an Organiser with Headquarters in Poona for Maharashtra for a leading Life Office that has declared a handsome Bonus. State age, qualifications and experience to Box No. 6545, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

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56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6567)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6518).

Kharas' Matriculation Coaching Classes for Boys and Girls reopened 1st July on the premises of Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Weak students thoroughly coached up in any subject by an efficient staff of teachers. Fees moderate. Sound coaching in Mathematics and French by Mr. S. P. Kharas, B.A., in English by Mr. Jal P. Neku, B.A., and Science by Mr. S. S. Pavri, B.A., B.Sc. Distinctions in French and Mathematics in the Matric Examination of 1936. (6548).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Get High Class Silk for shirtings and suitings at cheap rates. Easy payments accepted. Call or write Campbell & Co. (Bombay), 6, Rampart Row, Fort. (6575).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. Soda Fountain and Bottle-cooler (with 8 holes) in good working condition. Apply Box No. 6557, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 16th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 15th July, 1936.
3548

THE SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., MATUNGA, G. I. P.

NOMINATIONS ARE INVITED (on prescribed form) for election of the Board of Directors of the Bank, to reach the undersigned during working hours between 16th and 30th July, 1936 (inclusive). Nomination forms will be issued at the Office of the Bank till 8 P.M. on 20th July.

K. S. N. SARMA,
Hon. Secretary.
3543.

RISHIKUL AYURVEDIC COLLEGE, HARDWAR.

Recognised and aided by the Government Board of Indian Medicine, U. P. The next session begins from August 1st, 1936. Applications for admissions should reach the Principal before 28th July, 1936. Applicants to present themselves on 1st August, 1936, for admission test examination.

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1248 OF 1935

GAFURBHAI CHUNILAL: Plaintiff.
vs
Messrs. DAYABHAI JADAVJI & SONS, a firm: Defendants
To.
1. DAYABHAI JADAVJI,
2. MAGANLAL DAYABHAI and
3. MOHANLAL DAYABHAI.

Three of the partners in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against the defendant firm under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 1517-5-9, Rs. 1,684-9-10 and Rs. 7,014 making together the sum of Rs. 10,215-15-7 with interest on the first two sums of Rs. 1,517-5-9 and 1,684/9/10 from 28th day of July, 1935 and interest on Rs. 7,014 from the 30th day of July, 1935, due at foot of the three Promissory Notes mentioned in the Plaint. Please note that in default of your applying for leave to appear and defend within ten days from the date of service hereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 10,215-15-7 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the amounts as mentioned above and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs or the taxed costs as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just and further interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of August, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 2nd day of Aug., 1935.
MALVI RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3542.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE BOMBAY PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, have contracted to sell and our clients, the Purchasers, have contracted to purchase, subject to certain conditions precedent being satisfied, the immovable and movable property specified hereunder, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, charge, assignment, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within two weeks from the date hereof, failing which the said purchase will, in the event of the said conditions being satisfied, be completed without reference to such right, title, interest, or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wadala in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11936 5/9 square yards bounded on the North, South, and West, by land of the Port Trustees and on the East by Sewree Fort Road, under Cadastral No. 12 D/358 (Dadar Naigaum Division) now in the occupation of the Vendors and which said property was demised to the Vendors by the Port Trustees by a Lease dated the 30th April 1935 TOGETHER with railway siding deposit, storage tank and foundation settling tank, oil separators, tank enclosure wall, storage godowns, filling shed and filling arrangements, compound wall, drainage, water connections, lavatories and septic tank, electrical facilities, pump, pump house and motor room, office road and minor works, unused settling tank and other movable property.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1936.

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Purchasers' Attorneys.
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Majnu

1935

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—But this is no picture for a whispering campaign!
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GENEVIEVE TOBIN
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AND
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VAGARIES OF IRAQ CUSTOMS

Minister's Assurance To Indian Manufacturer And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).
CAIRO, (By Mail).

It is reported in the "Al-Balagh" of Egypt that the Mullaji Sahib Saydna Taher Salfuddin was asked by his followers to manufacture the "chari-diwari" for the secred tomb of "Hazareth Saydna Imam Hussain" and 'Hazareth Imam Ali" in the City of Najaf-Karbala in Iraq. The Mullaji prepared the entire "Chari-diwari' in pure silver costing nearly Rs. 4 lakhs. The image was modelled and cast in Bombay recently.

During his visit to Iraq last year the Mullaji is reported to have requested the Minister of Iraq that the silver casing should be exempted from the levy of customs duty when it will be imported into Iraq. The matter was discussed by the Minister and the Diwan of the Mullaji Sheik Abdul Tayeb. The Diwan insisted on official instruction to the customs officials for free transport of the articles into Iraq when it arrives.

The Minister informed the Diwan that it was unnecessary. As a result a part of the silver "Chari-Diwari" was sent to Iraq from Bombay recently with a special representative of the Mullaji. But the authorities at Basra detained the case containing the silver part of the "chari-diwari" for want of necessary customs duty.

The representative of the Mullaji informed the Customs authorities there that the Minister of the Wakf had given his consent for free entry of the case into Iraq and requested them to correspond with the Minister. The Customs officials are reported to have definitely told the latter that correspondence is impossible in the matter of customs revenue and advised him to take whatever steps he liked in the matter.

The case is now under dispute between the representative and the Minister.

ORDERED BACK TO HIS RESIDENCE

Afghan State Prisoner Who Left Coonoor

COONOOR, (By Mail).

Prince Abdul Rahman, a state prisoner of Afghanistan who is interned in Coonoor finding that he received no reply from the Government for the representation he made to the Chief Secretary on June 17 for increase of allowance and for his transfer to Dehra Dun is reported to have proceeded to Ootacamund on the 5th instant, where he took refuge in a mosque till 9th instant. It is alleged he wanted to address the Muslims on the 10th after the prayer in the mosque appealing for help. On the 9th instant, the Sub-Collector intimated to the Prince that in accordance with the order, he should return immediately in the car with Sergeant Stagg and that he should not have left Coonoor. The prince wanted an order from the Sub-Collector and the D. S. P. accompanied by two Sub-Inspectors and C. I. D. Sub-Inspector served an order on the Prince that he should return to Coonoor immediately. The Prince was taken to the Sub-Collector's house in the evening and later, to his residence "Clifton" with the order that he should not leave the premises.—A. P.

Pt. PANT'S RECIPROCITY BILL

Viceroy Sanctions Introduction In Assembly

SIMLA, July 15.

The Governor-General has accorded sanction for the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant's Overseas Indian Reciprocity Bill which contemplates retaliatory measures against Colonies, Dominations and Foreign countries where Indians are ill-treated.—A.P.

Italian News On Radio

The Vice and Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, writes:—

From 15th July 1936, press and radio news will be transmitted by the Italian Ministry of Press and Propaganda as the only news under the signature of "Radioroma," containing ample informations of the whole of the world—latest news from East Africa—reviews of the work of civilization of the New Empire and summaries of the comments of the world press and principal editorial articles of Italian newspapers.

Radio news will be transmitted via Italo Radio in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish, at the same hours length wave and velocity of Radio bulletins A.O., that is, in Italian from 10-30 to 11-50 and from 17-30 to 18-15 transmission A.N.O. In German from 11-15 to 11-40 and from 19-05 to 19-30, transmission automatic velocity 30 ZSO. In English from 13 to 13-25 and from 18-15 to 18-40 transmission as for German. In French from 13-25 to 13-50 and from 18-40 to 19-05 transmission as for German. In Spanish from 13-50 to 14-15 and from 19-30 to 19-55 transmission as for German. The hours indicated refer to Italian time. No transmission on Sundays.

SEND HAMID ALI TO BERLIN

Hyderabad Protest Against Selection Of Olympians

HYDERABAD, (Dn.),
(By Mail).

A good deal of disappointment prevails in local athletic and Government circles at what is described as the "unhelpful" attitude of the All-India Olympic Association in the matter of making it possible for Mr. Hamid Ali, a promising young athlete of Hyderabad, who distinguished himself in the recent Olympic trials in Lahore in the sprint events, to join the Indian contingent to the Berlin Olympiad.

It is stated that Mr. Hamid Ali, (St. George's, Hyderabad, and Aligarh University), who is only 22, led the Aligarh contingent to the United Provinces Olympic sports in Allahabad in February last, in which he won both 100 and the 220 metres events. On the strength of this performance he represented the United Provinces in the Lahore Olympic trials where he equalled the Punjab record for the 100 metres and was later invited to undergo training in Nainital, preparatory to his going to Berlin.

The All-India Olympic Association, it appears, selected twelve athletes and wrestlers to compose the team Hamid Ali being placed ninth on the list, although, according to him, he should have rightfully been allotted the fourth place after Whiteside, Ronag Singh and Swami, as the other five were wrestlers.

CHANCES JEOPARDISED.

It now transpires that only the first five, out of the twelve selected for training, have left for Berlin and Hamid Ali's chances are jeopardised due to the wrestlers who stand sixth, seventh and eighth on the list, being unable to find the necessary financial support.

It is stated that unless these three wrestlers can find the financial backing necessary, Mr. Hamid Ali will not go.

This attitude is severely criticised in local circles, specially as H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have already donated Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses of the Indian Olympic Hockey team, though Hyderabad has not been able to contribute any player in its composition, and further, they are prepared to finance Mr. Hamid Ali for the trip to Berlin and back.

In this connection Khan Fazl Muhamed Khan, the Director of Public Instruction, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Sondhi, the Secretary of the All-India Olympic Association:—"Kindly waive technical difficulties in the case of Hamid Ali, the sprinter. Please interest yourself personally for the honour of India and send him to Berlin by air. Hyderabad has already aided the Olympic Hockey team liberally and is prepared to aid Hamid Ali. Wire reply."—A. P.

A Ranaghat message says that a Committee has been formed with Mr. A. Reza, Sub-divisional Officer, Ranaghat, as President, Rai N. N. Mukherji Bahadur as Vice-President and the Circle Officer as Secretary in order to devise ways and means to raise funds for a suitable memorial to His late Majesty King George V.

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Ohio	,,	27th	,,		
Kifuku	,,	8th	Aug	23rd	,,
Shunko	,,	23rd	,,	8th	Sept.
Pacific	,,	26th	,,	16th	,,
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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day directed the three Privates alleged to be military deserters, to be sent to Poona to stand their trial before a Court Martial.

The Privates were arrested when they boarded a steamer lying in the Bombay Harbour.

The adventures of a deaf and dump Parsi youth, Firoze Ratanji Hormusji (23), who stole a large amount from his mother's house to go to Bombay on a spree, were related before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court during the hearing of a reference made by the Additional First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad

It appeared that on December 12 last Rs. 732 were stolen from the house of the accused's mother Gulbai Ratanji who complained to the police about it Soon after, Phiroze and one Lakhia Somji, the second accused, came over to Bombay and were seen enjoying themselves.

Joy-ride With Woman

On one occasion Phiroze went out with a woman for a drive in a taxi, and on returning to his residence found Rs. 100 missing from his purse. He, therefore, drove back in the same taxi to the woman's house. Here a dispute arose between Firoze and the taxi-driver about the fare, and Firoze was persistently refusing, by means of signs, to pay the fare demanded.

At last a police constable took him in custody. He was atken to a deaf and dumb school where he explained by signs that he had stolen the money from his mother's house. Rs. 335 were recovered from nim.

Return Of Prodigals

Firoze and his friend Lakhia were sent back to Ahmedabad to stand their trial. The Magistrate let off Lakhia after taking a bond for good behaviour and referred the case of Firoze to the High Court.

Here the accused's mother pleaded for mercy on his behalf, and gave an assurance for his good behaviour in future.

Their Lordships remarked that Firoze was instigated by Lakhia and it would not be fair to award him a heavier punishment than what was awarded to Lakhia. They, therefore, ordered him to be let off after executing a bond for good behaviour.

Doming Fonseka who was arrested by the police on a charge of cheating on June 30 was to-day ordered to be discharged by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court as there was no evidence to place him on a charge sheet.

Khilawar Vasi, alleged to be a smuggler of contraband goods into Bombay was arrested by the Excise police last night at Masjid Bunder. The accused had in his possession, it is alleged, about 50 lbs. of tobacco concealed in basket of betels.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 50 with one surety.

The story of how an irresponsible person and his companions deserted a car and ran away after knocking down a man, was narrated at the Dadar Court today.

It is alleged that at midnight on Monday last, Dawood Abdulla was driving car No. Y-8711 northward along Lady Jamshetji Road. He lost control of the wheel, went on to the wrong side of the road and knocked down Daniel D'Souza a municipal street lamp lighter, who was on his round putting out the lights.

After this, the car is said to have performed the feat of mounting the footpath from the reverse and there it got struck in a heap of stones.

The accused and six other occupants of the car, abandoned it and ran away. But, in their hurry, they fotgot a coat. In the coat was an expired driving licence, by means of which the Mahim Police were able to trace the accused and arrest him at Jacob Circle yesterday.

The injured lamp lighter is detained in hospital with a fractured leg.

Dawood was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court this morning and released on bail of Rs. 250 till July 29th.

The story of a threat to murder a woman or one of her family, by her paramour, who was unemployed, was narrated to-day before the City Coroner by Nanibai Govind, residing at Kasaiwada, Kurla.

The Jury held that Govind Bhima, father of the woman, died of fracture of skull and that the injury was caused by Abdul Rahiman Lala, the woman's paramour, by means of a dangerous weapon.

The Jury also recommended that the suspect should be charged with having committed culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

Nanibai, giving evidence, to-day, said that the suspect was her paramour for the last one year and that he was paying her for the first ten months her rent and food expenses which was Rs. 9.

But, for the last two months, her paramour was unemployed and so he did not give her anything, although he used to come to her room daily for taking his food.

Matters had come to such a pass, witness added, that she told him that he was a burden to her.

Reprimanded Him

On July 8 last, witness was on her way to the match factory where she was employed and near the Railway bridge she met him. She reprimanded him for neglecting to pay her the amount and asked him not to come to her place again.

But the suspect flew into a rage and taking out a knife, the woman said in evidence, exclaimed: "I shall come in the evening and kill one of you."

And in the evening the suspect did come. But earlier she had called on her mother to come to her factory in the evening and when her mother came there, she told her the intention of the suspect to kill one of the three.

In the evening they returned home and the suspect came after some time. Following an altercation between her father and the suspect, the suspect flung an iron-bar and struck him with it twice.

Her father was taken to the Kurla Hospital and subsequently to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died after three days.

Ramarao Shankerao Dhumae and Madhukar Shankerao Dhumae, two brothers arrested in October last year by the Phydhonie Police, were found guilty by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court, on a charge of cheating.

Ramrao was sentenced to 18 months' R.I., while Madhukar was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a period of one year.

The first accused admitted six previous convictions on charges of cheating and attempts at cheating.

A man who had threatened to burn alive some of his nephews, with whom he is alleged to have been on terms of enmity, has been arrested on a charge of having thrown some acid on seven persons sleeping in a room at 2 a.m. this morning.

The accused Ambaji Pandu was arrested by the Princess Street Police and produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The accused was remanded till July 22.

RECEPTION FOR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Executive Committee Appointed

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference held on Saturday, the following members were elected office-bearers and as members of the Executive Committee.

Chairman: Miss A. J. Dastur.
Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. G. G. Mehta, Mr. N. S. Giradkar and Miss. G. R. Shroff.
Jt. Hon. Treasures: Messrs. K.S. Amin and M. M. Gandhi
Executive Committee: Misses Indira Mehta, Usha Mehta, and Chandra Shroff, and Messrs. S. S. Batlivala, S. K. Shah, K. T. Chandi, S. Heptulla, N. J. Dastur. T. J. Godiwalla, J Alva, K. N. Choksi, S. N. Master, K. C. Marfatia, P. M. Marfatia, and K. Chhugani.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Friday 17th July 1936 at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at 6 p.m. S.T.

Alleged Desperadoes Rounded Up

A gang of alleged desperadoes, who were terrorising the merchants and eating house-keepers in Gaiwadi, were rounded up by the Princess Street Police last night.

It is also alleged that this gang were in the habit of molesting respectable women passing along the road and constituted a public menace.

Numerous complaints were received by the police about the alleged nefarious activities of the gang and as a result Inspector Hewson and his officers went down to Gaiwadi yesterday. They found the members of the gang on the road assaulting some men with lathis.

On seeing the Police the gang broke up and fled through the sweeper's lane, they were chased and arrested.

The arrested persons Ramjee Ganoo and his six companions are reported to be domestic servants doing odd jobs in the locality.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, the Magistrate ordered bail to be furnished in the sum of Rs. 20 by each.

RAIN STILL HOLDS OFF

Weather Extremely Sultry And Temperature 3 Degrees Above Normal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The weather is extremely sultry and the temperature, both maximum, is three degrees above mum and minimum is three degrees above normal. There is no likelihood, whatever, of better conditions soon, though light showers will fall intermittently.

To-day's Temperature.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 88.3 degrees, three degrees above normal.

The minimum temperature for the same period was 79.8 degrees, also three degrees above normal.

The rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. was nil for Colaba; 21 cents for the Fort area; nil for Byculla, and 3 cents for Matunga.

The rainfall since June 1 was 35.93 inches for Colaba; 38.63 inches for Fort; 36.18 inches for Byculla; and 37.23 for Matunga.

The total rainfall is 3.57 inches above the average for Bombay.

MONSOON STILL WEAK

POONA, July 15.

The monsoon is active in Lower Burma, Kanara, and South Kon-Kan, but generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkon, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras coast.

A few falls occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Tavoy, Cherrapunji, Dehra Dun, Ratnagiri, 3 inches; Amherst, Gwa, Mergui, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Patna, Karwar, and Mahableshwar 2 inches; Diamond Island, Nagpur, Pendra and Mangalore 1½ inch each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar, and occur locally along the West Coast of the Peninsula. The monsoon will continue active in Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.044 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.3 degrees 2.7 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees 3.1 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 3.30 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 36.33 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-7-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Five Years For Attempting To Defraud Insurance Company

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

Mr. I. C. Munsif, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, sentenced to-day Jivram Govindji and Damodar Govindji, two timber merchants, to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to six months' further rigorous imprisonment for the offence of setting fire to their timber depot with the object of getting insurance money.—A.P.

Khanna Peasants To Confer

LAHORE (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, during his forthcoming visit to the Punjab is expected to attend the Khanna Peasants Conference (Ludhiana District) which will be held on July 24, 25, and 26. A political symposium is being arranged for the occasion.—A. P.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ACTIVITIES

Amalgamation With Chief Association Will Soon Be Accomplished

The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association held its Annual General meeting last Thursday in the Secondary Training College. In the absence of Principal H. V. Hampton, Prof. R. P. Kar, Vice-President of the Association, presided.

After the Annual Report and the statement of accounts were read and adopted, the following were elected to the Executive Committee for the year 1936-37:

President: Principal H. Hamill. Vice-President: Principal S. S. Cameron. Joint Secretaries: Mr. C. A. Christie, and Miss M. D. Shroff. Theasurer: Mr. C. S. Kodgani, Members: Mr. R. P. Kar, Mr. C. P. Budhrani, Miss C. A. Rosario, Miss R. Fonseca, Mr. B. Abreo, Mr. B. M. Kapadia, Mr. I. G. Mogul. Auditors: Mr. J. C. Chinai, Mr. M. A. Desai.

Principal Hamill in a brief speech outlined the plan of work he hoped to undertake as President of the Association. He laid stress on the urgency and the necessity of establishing a Teachers' Register as early as possible. He also emphasised that the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association should be to the Bombay Presidency what the Assistant Masters' Association of London is to the United Kingdom.

Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association for 1935, states:

Steps were taken by Principal Hampton in consultation with Prof. P. A. Wadia to effect an amalgamation with the Teachers' Association of Bombay. A circular was sent under Principal Hampton's signature to the members of the Teachers' Association of Bombay. It was an invitation to them to join the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association without any payment or obligation. Of the 66 members to whom the circular was sent, 9 were already members of our Association, 14 accepted the invitation, 2 refused it, 2 were reported dead, while 39 remained untraced. Prof. Wadia's final decision is being awaited before the amalgamation becomes an accomplished fact.

As in the previous year, the collection of arrears and subscriptions presented a very difficult problem to the Executive Committee. Eleven members of the Executive Committee were entrusted with the task of visiting schools lying in their respective localities for the purpose of collecting arrears of subscription from members. But the result of their efforts when taken collectively has not been altogether satisfactory.

On the literary side a very interesting programme of debates and lectures was drawn up, and was successfully carried out. Needless to say that the attendance at every one of these functions was very encouraging.

At the Baroda Conference a committee was appointed to seek an interview with the Director of Public Instruction to discuss the difficulties which have so far prevented Government from introducing some kind of Provident Fund Scheme for teachers in Non-Government schools in this Presidency.

The Bombay Teachers' Journal started only last year is already on a firm footing. Three issues regularly appear in June, September and January. The annual subscription scheme has been introduced to facilitate the work and has met with good response.

In regard to the membership, the Association had 401 members in the beginning of the year, of whom 21 have since dropped out. However we are glad to say that 87 new members have been enrolled including 2 life members.

The total membership of the Association is 467 including 16 life members.

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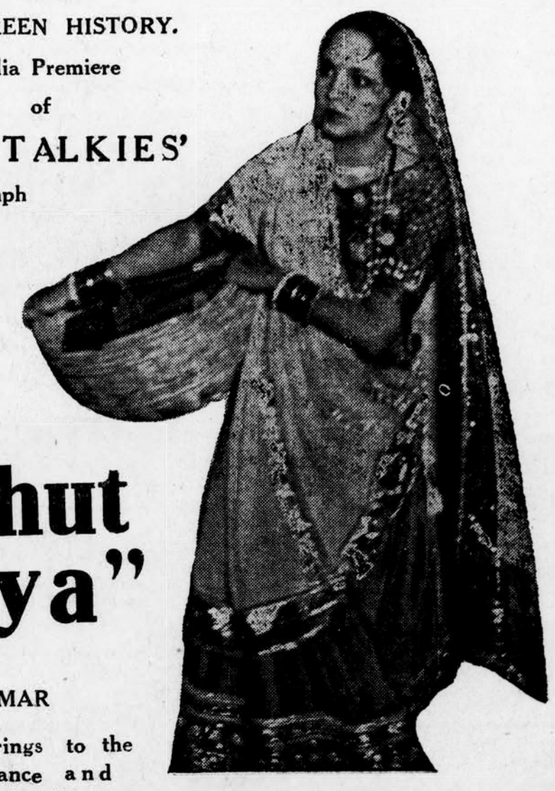
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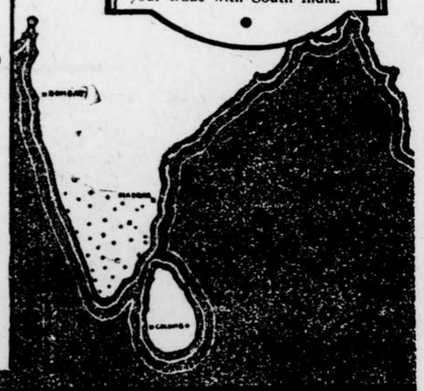
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7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "In England Now". By Stephen King-Hall.
7-47 p. m. The Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines (Plymouth Division).
8-30 p. m. "The Arcadian Follies".
9-15 p. m. "Round and About". A Recital of Songs of the Maori.
9-25 p. m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p. m. Gentlemen v. Players. A description of the play from Lord's Cricket ground, London.
10-0 p. m. Lou Preager and his Band.
10-13 p. m. Presentation of New Colours to the Brigade of Guards by the King, including a descriptive commentary by Major J. B. S. Bourne-May (late Coldstream Guards). Broadcast from Hyde Park.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

p. m.
1-0 Available Market Rates Popular Records (Regal Zonophone). Introducing Gracie Fields and Billy Cotton and His Band.
1-30 A Studio Recital. By Ellis Kern, Pianoforte.
2-0 Light Music. Bai Moghubai Paingankar. Accompanied by The V.U.B. Orchestra.
6-0 Relay from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 Children's Hour Marie J. Hill.
7-0 A Telefunken Recorded Programme. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.
7-30 Talk: "In England Now". By Stephen Kings Hall. (A. B.B.C. Relay if reception is satisfactory).
7-50 Talk: "Have you heard this?" By Mena Silas.
8-5 "Love Needs a Waltz" A Radio Operetta. Book and Lyrics by James Dyrenforth; Music by K. Leslie Smith; and Produced by Charles Brewer. The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra and Chorus. Conducted by Marek H. Lubhock. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
9-0 News in English.
9-10 News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-30 Light Hindustani Music. Vazirbai. In Songs of Kabir. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

p.m.
12-36 SB The "Radio Sextette". A Light Instrumental Concert from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft. (If any).
1-36 Talk: "Great Artists of Italy". (Contd.) By Kamal Bose. Vocal Music (Bengali).
2-6 Dhiren Das—Religious provabaty.—Light.
2-36 Talk: "This World and its Wonderful Aspects". By Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 SB I.F.A. Shield Competition. Football Commentary.
6-6 Modern Bengali Song by Pramilan Bai.
6-16 A Classical Programme under the direction of Girija Sanker Chakravarty. Vocal Music: Geetasree Geeta Das. Kumari Arati Das. Kumari Shantilata Banerjee. Kumari Prova Mitra. Kajari Das. Ena Das Jagadish Chakravarty. Sailen Banerjee. Rathindra Chatterjee Instrumental Music: Birendra Kumar Maitra—Seetar Solo.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB Light Bengali Song. By Kumari Amiya Sircar.
8-21 SB Talk: "Hygiene for All". By Nripen Chatterjee.
8-36 SB Religious Song. By Uttara Devi.
8-51 SB Weather Forecast General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (in Bengali).
9-6 SB A Studio Concert featuring Sushila Sen—Soprano Moneesha Sen—Pianist. Jack Holmes Quartette in Musical and Humorous Numbers.
10-06 SB Weather Forecast. 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 SB Dance Music. Selection (recorded) from the Studio.

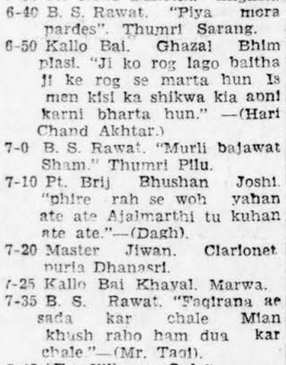
Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

a. m.
8-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta by Pt. Brij Bhushan Joshi.
8-15 A.I.R. Orchestra. Gujri.
8-25 B. S. Rawat. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-35 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazal Bhairvin. "Sakut-i-ishq ko phir jurat-i-taquir hoti hai. Maqada Azma phir ahi-betasir hoti hai.—(Aga Hashr).
8-45 Talk (Hindustani) "Thought". By Syed Mabarak.
9-0 Pt. Brij Bhushan Joshi. Dhurpad Asa.
9-10 Gulam Sabir. Sarangi. Bhairon.
9-15 B. S. Rawat. "Janewalon se jiya na lagana.." Thumri Kalangra.
9-25 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod. Bhairvin.
9-30 Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Dadra.
9-40 Haidar Husain. Sitar. Balaksani.
9-50 B. S. Rawat. "Mila bhi dard bhara dil to kia mila na mila Taras ke umr kati dard ashna na mila." (Abul Asar Hafeez).

p. m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music (Thumris).
6-0 A. I. R. Orchestra Purbi.
6-10 Pt. Brij Bhushan Joshi. Dhurpad Pilu.
6-20 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 B. S. Rawat. "Piya mora pardes". Thumri Sarang.
6-50 Kallo Bai. Ghazal Bhim plasi. "Ji ko rog lago baitha ji ke rog se marta hun Is men kisi ka shikwa kia aoni karni bharta hun." —(Hari Chand Akhtar.)
7-0 B. S. Rawat. "Murli bajawat Sham." Thumri Pilu.
7-10 Pt. Brij Bhushan Joshi. "phire rah se woh yahan ate ate Ajalmarthi tu kuhan ate ate."—(Dagh).
7-20 Master Jiwan. Clarionet puria Dhanasri.
7-25 Kallo Bai Khayal. Marwa.
7-35 B. S. Rawat. "Faqirana ae sada kar chale Mian khush raho ham dua kar chale."—(Mr. Taqi).
7-45 "For Villagers Only"
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Eyes in Hindi Poetry". By Pt. Radhey Shavam.
9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. "Caravan"
9-10 Pt. Brij Bhushan Joshi. "Tund mai aur aise kamsin ke live. Saqiya halki si la in ke liye".—(Amir).
9-20 Malang Khan. "Man na kaf". Khayal Gond Malhar.
9-30 P. S. Mukerjee—Sarod—Behag.—Sabiri—Sarangi — Turail Tabla—Behag.
9-30 Kallo Bai. Thumri Desh.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 Talk (English): "Indians in Europe". By M. D. Taseer.
10-30 A Scottish Variety Programme. A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme.
11-30 Close down.

BE SENSIBLE ABOUT THE HEAT



Why let the heat get you down when Genasprin gives such wonderful help? Two tablets of Genasprin taken in water and the listless, nervy feeling is gone. You forget you ever had a headache. You are soothed and refreshed. And not only is the action of Genasprin amazingly quick—it is *safe*. Genasprin is so pure it neither disturbs the digestion nor affects the heart.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

GENASPRIN

THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN

MADE BY GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

A. I. GOLFING SOCIETY'S MATCHES

The All-India Golfing Society, (Koi Hais), 119, Bishopsgate, London, write:—

Following are the results of matches between the All-India Golfing Society and the Anglo-Egyptians Golfing Society, which took place at Moor Park on Wednesday, 17th June last:—

SINGLES.

ANGLO-EGYPTIANS v. KOI HAIS.

F. Hayward 1 v. Lt.-Col. S. Adair 0

H. L. Hendriks 1 v. Dr. Ingham Hyder 0.

C. Chitty 1 v. H. P. T. Lattey.

F. O. Bownas 1 v. H. P. T. Lattey.

J. R. Malden 0 v. H. V. Hampton 1

F. P. Forrest 1 v. S. M. Avril 0.

J. W. Macalden 0 v. Major G. A. Falconer 1.

H. G. Griffith 1 v. J. G. Leonard 0.

C. P. Ross 0 v. W. Thomas 1.

FOURSOMES.

F. Hayward and H. L. Hendriks 1 v. Lt.-Col. S. Adair and Dr. Ingham Hyder 0.

C. Chitty and F. P. Forrest 0 v. H. P. T. Lattey and H. V. Hampton 1.

H. G. Griffith and J. W. Macalden 1 v. S. M. Avril and Major G. A. Falconer 0.

J. R. Malden and C. P. Ross 0 v. J. G. Leonard and W. Thomas 0.

Total Anglo-Egyptians 8. Total Koi Hais 4.

The following are the results of match between the Royal Blackheath Golf Club and the Royal Bombay Golf Club, which took place at Mottingham on Sunday, the 21st June last.

BLACKHEATH V. BOMBAY.

Royal Blackheath G. C. v. Royal Bombay G. C. (Past and Present).

Foursomes:—

F. W. Farrington, J. B. A. Parish 0, Lt.-Col. S. Adair, E. E. Coombs 3/2 1.

R. H. Whalley, Capt. W. F. Dyer 6/5 1, H. V. Hampton, H. P. T. Lattey 0.

M. B. Larkin, W. Saggers 2/1 1, F. A. M. Vincent, J. H. Fyfe 0.

W. O. Willis, K.C., A. G. S. Knight ½, H. F. Bush, F. A. H. East ½.

Total 2½. Total 1½.

Singles:—

F. W. Farrington	0
J. B. A. Parish	0
R. H. Whalley 6/5	1
Capt. W. F. Dyer 1 up	1
W. Saggers	0
M. B. Larkin 1 up	1
A. J. Somers	0
W. O. Willis, K.C.	½
	6
Lt.-Col. S. Adair 1 up	1
E. E. Coombs 3/2	1
H. P. T. Lattey	0
H. V. Hampton	0
F. A. M. Vincent 3/2	1
J. H. Fyfe	0
H. F. Bush 4/3	1
F. A. H. East	½
	6

Result All Square.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN

A Ward Congress Committee's Thanks

The Secretary "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee writes:—

On behalf of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee we offer our grateful thanks to the members of the "A" Ward Perfect Roll Campaign Committee and other workers, for their voluntary cooperation in the task of enrolment of eligible voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Our special thanks are also due to those women workers, who as members of the Roll Committee or otherwise, showed keen interest and caused a great deal of enrolment here, through all their possible means.

We are able to say that in the Fort area no less than 6,500 eligible voters were enrolled.

It is encouraging to notice that the public showed great enthusiasm in becoming voters, and if sufficient time had been allowed, we would have, as expected, perfected the roll".

News has been received by cable that Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Shroff of Poona has passed the B.Sc. examination in Civil Engineering of the London University from King's College with first class honours.

SOCIALIST EXAMPLE

(continuel from page 12)

couraged and heartened, so do the women at this stage of our struggle in the interests of the larger struggle of the country. One is, therefore, rather surprised to learn from the Congress President that he deliberately did not nominate a woman because he thought that this would ultimately be good for the women themselves. This is strange logic and a stranger cannon of psychology. It reminds one of that old saying which classes a woman, a bitch and an ass all together and then declares that the more they are beaten the better they will be."

UNDESIRABLE PRECEDENT.

It was unfortunate that Pandit Jawaharlal should have been responsible for this new departure. Any move which savours of conservatism must be avoided by those who genuinely hold progressive views. They should not create undesirable precedents in the present social condition of the country It is impossible to foresee how long the Committees will remain nominated bodies or who the successive presidents are going to be. We are only too well aware that some of those who preach radical politics can be terrible social reactionaries. The women, therefore, cannot but regret that a man of such advanced views as the present President should have created such a precedent, however kindly his intentions may have been. Exclusion of women from the Working Committee has necessarily led to their exclusion from the Parliamentary Committee and may lead to a whole series of similar sequences. There is no guarantee against their continuance or spreading, unless the women protest and voice forth their grievance as the women of Gujerat have done.

SOCIALIST EXAMPLE.

I agree with the President that the women should organise on their own and not look to the Working Committee to do it. There is a move, I know, to organise the women in the Congress, and it is a very welcome move which ought to be helped and strengthened. Their aim will be not to seek favours or helplessly lean for support on the goodwill of others, but to see that the principle of equality is worked out as a practical proposition in the daily routine of the Congress. Those who wish to understand and appreciate what equality of opportunity means have to look at the All India Congress Socialist party which, although it has only a handful of women members in its ranks, can claim two women on its Central Executive which is a purely elected body. And yet with thousands of women members on the Congress role it has not been possible to find room for a single woman.

A Hindu youth of Lahore is reported to have committed suicide by taking a large doze of opium, following his failure to secure the place of a clerk in a Government Office for which he had applied.

EDUCATED MEN UNFIT FOR RURAL WORK

Poona Dy. Collector's Advice To Runners For Syke's Shield

POONA, (By Mail)

That modern educated Men Were Not Fit To Do any real benefit to the villagers and that the latter would do better to stand on their own legs and achieve some progress by self-exertion was the advice given by Mr. T. M. Chaudhary, Deputy Collector, Poona, to the villagers of Hadpsar which he visited to review the improvement work that is being done by the village Improvement Committee, of the various villages that are keenly competing to win the Sir Fredrick Sykes Shield for village improvement. Hadapsar, Poona's "sugarcane village" is most important and was warmly congratulated by the Deputy collector.

The panchayat has not spared any pains to make the village a model one. Not only are the streets kept clean and wide but prickly pear, usual sight in all villages, has been removed in and around the village. The village has three schools and a night school, a library and a medical centre. It has ambitious schemes of a drainage system and a market. The village has one of the oldest co-operative institutions working satisfactorily.

Mr. Chaudhary hoped that they would win the Shield. Depression had hit the village and due to the fall in prices the water tax for irrigation purposes which amounted to Rs. 60,000 had fallen to Rs. 40,000.—A. P.

FINAL DECISION TO REST WITH COMMISSIONER?

(continued from page 12)

num, against Rs. 63,636 according to the scale proposed in my letter, dated 13th November, 1934, without any increase in the rents at present charged to the ordinary class of dhobis, whose number as reported above is more than 50 per cent. of the total.

The Committee forwarded Mr. Jhabwala's letter to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Death has occurred at Simla at Dholpur House, of His Holiness Mahatma Parmanand of Rewari Ashram from heart failure. The body of the Mahatma has been sent in a lorry to his Ashram for cremation.

SHOT POLICE OFFICER SUCCUMBS

Three Suspected To Be Involved In Crime

COLOMBO, July 13.

Sub-Inspector Foster who was shot by a police suspect on July 10 succumbed to his injuries in the Colombo General Hospital and was accorded full police honours at the funeral.

At the magisterial enquiry at Alutgama, the police produced three men Thevis Silva, Essal Silva and Sarnelis alleged to be involved in the crime. All three pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. R. G Jayatilleke, Sanitary Inspector, describing the crime deposed that as deceased and witness were talking at the excise station, the three accused came along a footpath in an adjoining garden. The first accused, Thevis, after challenging Foster levelled a gun and fired. Foster staggered and was falling when the second accused asked Thevis to shoot again. All three accused them ran away.

Foster was 25 years of age and leaves a young wife and two children, the younger being a 11-month old baby. He had put in six years service with the police.

PRIZE FOR CONSPICUOUS ACT OF BRAVERY

The Hon. Secretary, Prabhakar Sule Memorial Fund Trust, writes:—

A reward of about Rs. 50 will be paid by the Trustees of the above Trust to any Indian under 30 years of age who has during the years 1934 and 1935 endangered his or her life to save that of another or committed any act of bravery, chivalry or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

Applications for the purpose should be submitted to Mr. P. S. Kulkarni c/o Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, 5, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, with recommendations, if any, on or before the 15th August, 1936. The Trustees' decision will be final.

The sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Rabindranath Chanda, a law college student, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, on a charge of being in possession of a proscribed book named "Swaraj and Khilafat" was on Tuesday reduced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr. Justice Henderson, Calcutta.

SWEEPERS REFUSE TO DESTROY PLANT

Services Ended For Disobedience Of Order

VIZAGAPATAM, July 13.

Thirty scavengers attached to the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Waltair have been served with notices to quit service on the ground that they refused to obey the orders of their official superiors.

It would appear that the scavengers were asked to clear the compounds of railway officials at Waltair of all stray plants and shrubs, to which the scavengers objected on the ground that destroying a living plant was for them a very serious communal offence leading to ex-communication. Thereupon, the District Commercial Officer served them with notice to quit service for disobedience of orders.

The scavengers, it seems, made representation to the officer requesting him to reduce their wages and with the money thus saved by the administration to employ other coolies to destroy plants, leaving the scavengers to do their usual work.

The scavengers have now placed the matter in the hands of the local Railway Labour Union.

The scavengers in the Municipality met in a conference and reiterated their communal objection to destroy live plants.—United Press.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 28th week of 1936, i.e. the week ended 11th July 1936, are as under:—

The total mortality 617 was 39 more than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 27.6 on the Census population of 1931 as against 549 the mortality and the death rate 24.2 for the 28th week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 454 and death rate 20.3.

Out of the total deaths, 226 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 18 attacks (including one imported from Bandra) and 11 deaths. There was one case of cholera, which was imported from Pandharpur and proved fatal. Plague was absent. There were 6 deaths from Typhoid, Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 6 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 614 which compares favourably with that for the 28th week of 1935 viz. 521 and 506 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-1935).

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 60
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

PROOF!

"G³ — a revolution in the tyre market"

32,000 miles — still more mileage to come!

Read the letter that N. D. Bhagwat & Sons of Nasik have sent us about 'G-3' Tyres.

Nasik, 5th June 1936.

Messrs. The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., (India) Ltd.,
7/9 Mathew Road,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

We have pleasure in informing you that since we fitted our car, Rugby, X 4852, with your Goodyear G-3 tyres in the month of December 1934, there is no complaint of any kind and these tyres have given us a mileage of 32,000 miles till this day and they are still good for many more thousand miles.

We are sure, you have made a revolution in the tyre market by introducing this type of tyre and we wish you all success.

Yours faithfully,
For N. D. Bhagwat & Sons.
Sd/.....

Despite these 32,000 miles these tyres are still in excellent condition. The tread is still sharp and clear, making them safe for Monsoon motoring. They will do 40,000 miles or more. They will have cost less because they have run so many miles. Is this not the PROOF you want about the tyres you buy? This is only one of many hundreds of letters we have received about "G-3" Tyres. Make no mistake—next time you want tyres, INSIST on "G-3's"—for longer mileage.

For more Safety mileage-fit GOODYEAR

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad 13, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-akhar 26, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 12, 1305
Hightide: 10-41 22-19
Lowtide: 3-39 16-54
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 19m

S. S. 'Strathaird' with English mails of July 2 due at 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, July 18.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, July 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. P. A. Wadia, will meet his students in Political Theory to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
NOVA PILBEAM
in
"TUDOR ROSE"
A Gainsborough historical Masterpiece, depicting the story of LADY JANE GREY

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
All aboard for the cruise of a lifetime!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Follies Bergere." Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Witness Chair" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tough Guy". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Captain of the Guard" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tudor Rose" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"East of Java" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—'Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Shanghai" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Lucky Legs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—Rajestan-Ki-Rani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia" Time as usual.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 11th July 1936 was 335; of these 236 were males and 99 females.

K. B. H. B. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

The total number of patients that attended the hospital in the month of June was 5,013 out of which the new patients numbered 975.

In the Ear, Nose and Throat dept. the total number of patients that attended the hospital was 679 and out of which new patients numbered 177.

NEW CATHOLIC DIGNITARY

His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to appoint the very Revd. Canon Tomas d'Aquino Barreto, Vicar-General of Portuguese India and Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court of Goa, his Domestic Prelate.

Monsignor Barreto has been the Governor of the Archdiocese of Portuguese India on various occasions and was a professor in the Seminary of Rachol, Goa, for 32 years.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th July, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 18th July.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Adams V-4' left Singapore on the 14th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 23rd instant and sail again on the 24th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

ARE YOU A CONGRESS MEMBER?

The 'C' Ward Congress Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the Ward workers are daily enrolling Congress members in Bhuleshwar Ward. We request the public of the 'C' Ward that those who have not enrolled themselves as four-anna Congress members should at once enrol themselves immediately. Members are registered at 'C' Ward Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st July 1936.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd July 1936.

2. Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd July 1936 for despatch by the above steamer.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Biyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. and 3 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 16th instant.

SYMPATHY FOR PLUCKED MATRIC CANDIDATES

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Union writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, passed a resolution sympathising with the students who were not successful in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in April, 1936, and requests the authorities concerned to duly consider their grievances and grant such relief as may be considered proper and reasonable.

SUPPORT TO CONFERENCE

This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union approves and offers its support to the move of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood in calling a Students' Conference on August 1st and 2nd to voice and remedy the grievances of the students.

Cholera At Madras

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The City and Port of Madras have been declared to be infected with cholera from July 10 and free from smallpox from July 11.

Miss Mukhtar, the well-known songstress in Kamla Movietone's "Majnu 1935" which to be released to-morrow at the Globe.

GIVE US THIS NIGHT

Jan Kiepura and Gladys Swarthout, singing their love in "Give Us This Night" opening Saturday 18th at the Pathe Theatre.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

That primary education problem of Vile Parle still lingers on. The dispute between the Local Board and the Municipality is still unsettled and it looks as if they will take a good long time before they come to any settlement.

At a meeting held on the 13th instant the Bombay Suburban District Local Board decided to serve a notice on the Vile Parle Municipal Board, threatening legal action if it did not pay Rs. 13,000 spent by Local Board towards the maintenance of four primary schools which are situated within the municipal limits.

These schools opened by the Local Board have not been recognised by Government but I understand that after the amalgamation of Vile Parle and Andheri the Board asked the Municipality whether it would contribute towards the expenses of these schools and the Board now contend argument that these schools were continued on expenses being undertaken to be borne by the Municipality and it has now decided to issue this threat as it had sent their demand of Rs. 13,000 and this matter had come twice before the Municipal Board but nothing had yet been decided.

THAT REPRESENTATION PROBLEM

Yesterday the Bandra Municipality held their general meeting when practically all the members were present.

The question of representation was put before the board and the proposal that Santa Cruz should have two wards and five elected seats and one nominated seat was moved by Dr. P. A. Dais, the President of the Municipality, but Mr. Navalkar moved an amendment that Santa Cruz should have six seats and one Muslim seat. Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Vice-President of the Municipality, proposed another amendment that Santa Cruz be given 10 seats, that is, 8 elected and 2 nominated and he was seconded by Rao Bahadur Pradhan. Mr. Mehta said that when Santa Cruz area stood by itself Government allotted to it 12 seats. In the course of his speech he said that many meetings were held in Santa Cruz and they also demanded not less than 14 seats but he had put forward this suggestion which he thought was reasonable.

Mr. J. F. R. Almeida and Mr. Rustom S. Balsara spoke on behalf of the proposal of the President. When votes were taken, it was found that the committee's proposal ruled the day by a large number, but from the talk of the Santa Cruz members I understand this matter is not going to rest here but is to go to Government.

"EDUCATIONAL CONSCRIPTION"

Miss Rustomji's Interesting Talk

"Girls' Education in the City" was the subject of an interesting talk given by Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji at the Adult Education Association's Hall on Wednesday evening.

CHILD'S RIGHT

Every child had the right of food and the right of education. In Bombay however not all children got these rights. There were 90,000 girls of school going age in the city according to the last Census. And only 50,000 girls were sent to school.

Miss Rustomji criticised the condition of the buildings in which schools were housed.

EXPENSIVE EDUCATION

It was said that Education in Bombay was expensive. She thought that it was very cheap and bad.

It was a disgrace to Bombay city that there was not even one children's library. If there was a sufficiently big playground and a good library with books containing good illustrations and the children were allowed to play about and read, they would learn much quicker than they did.

BUILD MORE PLAYGROUNDS

Instead of building more hospitals, it would be better to have more playgrounds. Instead of providing the remedy, it was better to prevent the disease.

Miss Rustomji stressed the urgent need for good private schools. Countries had introduced military conscription. She would like to introduce educational conscription in the country.

NOT WAKF PROPERTIES

High Court Decides In Favour Of High Priest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court, to-day delivered judgment in the suit filed by His Holiness Sayedna Saifuddin Saheb, the High Priest (Mullaji Saheb) of the Bohras, for a declaration that certain properties situated at Phalton Road were not "wakf" properties within the meaning of the Act.

His lordship found the issue in favour of the Mullaji Saheb.

The plaintiff's case was that by a deed of gift ("Wakf") one Noorbhai Jeevanji and three others of the Dawoodi Bohra community conveyed to him and to his successors in office certain properties situated at Phalton Road.

By a Government Notification dated September 30, 1931 the Wakf Act was made applicable to the Dawoodi Bohra community. Thereafter the plaintiff was called upon to furnish accounts of the properties, and on his failure to do so, a notice was issued calling upon him to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against him under section 10.

Ultimately, proceedings were instituted against the plaintiff, which were stayed by an order of the High Court pending the disposal of this suit which was filed in the meanwhile.

It was submitted by the plaintiff that on a proper construction of the deed no "wakf" was created within the meaning of sec. 2(e) of the Act and there was no dedication of property for religious or charitable purposes, and that he had absolute discretion to use the rents and profits of the properties

JUDGMENT.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Kania observed that on a proper construction of the deed, there was no trust created nor was there any dedication of property for any purpose recognised as religious pious or charitable according to Mahomedan Law. In his opinion, no trust was created and, therefore, no question of "wakf" arose.

But, continued his lordship, even if a trust was created, the court had to see whether it was a conveyance of property of a purpose recognised by Mahomedan Law as religious or charitable.

Among the objects enumerated in the deed were subscriptions to War Loan without interest, moneys advanced to Dawoodi Bohras for business, and feeding pilgrims. These were not religious purposes. It was clear that the purpose of a "dawat" (gift) could be for secular objects which might be helpful to the community but might not be religious or charitable. It was, therefore, not open to the court to interfere with the plaintiff's discretion in determining the purpose of the gift.

His lordship held that there was no Wakf created on the properties in question, and decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. C. K. Daphtary and Mr. M. C. Chagla instructed by Merwanji Kolah and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant (Advocate General) was represented by the Advocate General with Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Little and Co.

REDEMPTION OF FORESHORE SECURITIES

Port Trustees Consider Question

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 14th July 1936, the following were the main items of business disposed of:—

The quotation of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. for the supply of 4,000 broad-gauge steel sleepers for renewals on the B. P. T. Railway during 1936-37 was accepted.

The Board considered proposals for the investment of about Rs. 50 lakhs cash balances of the various Port Trust Funds and decided that the full amount of the new loan to be raised for the redemption of Rs. 75 lakhs Foreshore Securities on 1st October next should be taken up; the balance of the sum required for redeeming the Foreshore Securities will be met from Sinking Fund accumulations.

With a view to encourage Engine Drivers of the Dredging Establishment to qualify themselves to act as Engineers of vessels up to 170 n.h.p., it was decided to grant a qualifying allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. and to refund the examination fee to Drivers who obtain the requisite licence from Government under the Inland Steam Vessels Act.

RENEWAL OF LEASE

The Board acquiesced in a request from the Government of India for a 10-year renewal of the lease of the site on the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation (area about 14,605 sq. yards) used as a recreation ground for "Dufferin" cadets; the present lease, which was granted in 1927, expires next year.

Suggestions for the disposal of an area of 2,465 square yards comprised in leaseholds Rent Roll Nos. 389 and 390 fronting on to Colaba Causeway, which will be relinquished by the present lessees on 30th September 1936, were considered and it was decided to invite tenders for a lease of the site as a whole for the erection of a single building alternatively for use as a hotel and shops or for residential quarters and shops, subject to the stipulation that half the area shall be kept open.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

"Co-operative" Milk For City

The Committee appointed by the Second Fort Co-operative Institute's Conference, to devise ways and means for the organisation of a Milk and Ghee Supply Society for the city and suburbs, held its first meeting recently, according to the "Fort Co-operative Journal" for April-May, 1936. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor, presided over the meeting which was held in the Mayor's room of the Municipal Corporation. At the suggestion of the Assistant Registrar, it was decided that the Milk Supply Society should be organised on a comprehensive scale. It was suggested that the activities of the Societies should not be confined to merely buying and distributing milk but its scope should also be so enlarged that the Society should itself own cattle and supply milk, the purity of which should be guaranteed. If the Society could thus combine the functions both of the producer and consumer, the success of the venture would be ensured. All the other members accepted the idea and it was decided to call information from Calcutta and Madras Milk Supply Unions which are working successfully. The Committee also decided to enlist the sympathy and the support of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bombay. "The Committee feels that the public of Bombay will extend their fullest co-operatinn in their efforts to supply pure milk and ghee to the citizens of Bombay."

To the citizens of Bombay and its suburbs who are tired of drinking indifferent milk and using ghee that is simply not ghee, such a measure adopted by the Committee would be welcome. And it is hoped that the Committee would bring into existence such a Society, which, if properly conducted, is destined to play a part which, in the ordinary course of events, ought to have been played by the Municipal Corporation, if it were composed of more enlightened members.

Schools Committee

It is proposed by the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to make a beginning in the matter of having their own text-books in most of the school subjects. The object is two-fold. Firstly, the conditions of life of the people and the experience of the child in a highly industrial city like Bombay are peculiar. It is desirable that the language textbooks in sonme respects should reflect some aspects of that life. It is not suggested that the whole matter should be confined to the conditions available in Bombay. What is suggested is that a substantial part of the book, say from one-third to one-half, should contain such material. This object can only be achieved by having special textbooks. Further, if the Schools Committee have their own textbooks they can be revised from time to time. Then the publication of such books would give some profits which may be used in giving free books to poor students.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

To Fly To Karachi From Ahmedabad

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal leaves Bombay to-day (Thursday) for Ahmedabad, and from there will go by aeroplane to attend the States' People's Conference at Karachi. He will tour over Sindh in connection with his election campaign for the Council of State. Later on, he will visit Gujarat and other places in Maharashtra and Karnatak.

TO HANG FOR MURDER

High Court Holds Tea Shop Employee Guilty

Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Gulamhussein Habibulla (26) to death on the jury finding him guilty of the murder of Dosu Amu.

The accused was employed in a tea shop. The deceased was a servant in a milk shop at Napean Sea Road.

On February 7th the deceased was going along the street when he noticed his wife's aunt in the company of the accused. He went up to the accused and asked him to give up the woman. The accused asked Rs. 10 as the price for this "sacrifice." The deceased could not pay the amount and an altercation followed in course of which the accused fatally stabbed the other man.

The Advocate-General with Miss Bahadurji appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Vasavda for the defence.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

D. Com. (I. M. C.) Results 1936.

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce have been declared successful in the complete D.Com. (I.M.C.) Group Diploma Examination held in May, 1936:—

BUSINESS ORGANISATION

Badat M A; Chennakesavulu P; Dalal K C; Desai T D; Gigi N H K; Mangle G H; Noorani I G M; Shroff K T; Parekh K J; Shah K C; Shah S M; Somjee M K (distinction in Salesmanship); Thanki L N; Kapur R L; Balakrishnan C S (distinction in Salesmanship).

SECRETARIAL GROUP

Daga T G; Daruwala M F; Naik D N (distinction in Company Law, Book Keeping and Practical Commerce and Finance); Pathankar G V and Tavaria F P.

BANKING GROUP

Rele B G and Ranganathan N V

LIFE INSURANCE GROUP

Joshi G S and Sukthankar M J

The following students of Davar's College have secured senior certificates in the I. M. C. Examination in the subjects mentioned below:—

Badat M A (Scientific Advertisement)
Shah K C (Book-Keeping and Accountancy).
Lala J R (Salesmanship).
Norman S S (Book-Keeping and Accountancy).

Mr. Vaishampayan K P has passed Junior Certificate Examination in Book-Keeping.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936

MAHARASHTRA PEASANTS

We have received an authorised summary of the Report recently submitted to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee by the Peasant Inquiry Committee, and we have no hesitation in stating that, as judged by the summary, the report is a remarkably good document that would do credit to any committee of the kind. The Inquiry Committee was appointed as far back as in July 1935 and consisted of Messrs A. S. Patwardhan, R. K. Khadilkar, Mohanlal Dantwala, V. P. Limaye, K. M. Jedhe and N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. It was required to make a thorough first-hand inquiry into the economic conditions of all classes of peasantry in Maharashtra and to "outline a programme of immediate demands on the basis of which peasant organisations may be stimulated all over the province." The Committee toured almost every district to study in each four or five villages of the normal type, collected a large mass of unassailable first-hand information in addition to considerable official statistical data from Government and have based on all these materials a report, the findings and recommendations of which no Government with any sense of responsibility can ignore.

Three Biggest Drains

The main findings of the Inquiry Committee are as follows:—Primitive methods of cultivation, paucity of manure, chaotic marketing of raw produce, absence of credit facilities, subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, etc., are beyond dispute at the root of the poverty of the peasantry. But the three biggest drains of cultivators' income are interest charges, rent and land revenue. The cumulative effect of all this has been to make cultivation of land a positively uneconomic proposition. Analysing in some detail the "three biggest drains", the report says that the land tax is extremely heavy and is made more oppressive by the rigid and inelastic method of its collection; that ownership of land is being concentrated in the hands of non-agricultural classes and rents tend to be more and more rack-rents; that India's agricultural indebtedness may be assessed at Rs. 1,500 crores and of the Bombay Presidency at Rs. 150 crores and the annual interest charges on the debts take away one-fourth of the annual value of all principal crops. Even a bare statement of these findings, not quite new to the students of Indian economics, must bring home to one the appalling condition of our peasants. The fuller report, containing the facts and figures in proof the findings, should leave no room for any doubt about the wretched condition of the peasantry.

Modest Demands

The Report is not a mere denunciatory document. It abounds in constructive criticism. Its recommendations are sound and thoroughly practicable. The main recommendations with regard to land revenue are that marginal lands, like low non-agricultural incomes, should be exempted from the land tax; that the tax should be graduated to correspond with the income of the holdings, that in assessment Government should be assisted by an advisory committee like the Standing Finance Committee. As regards land tenure, the Report recommends that rents need to be scaled down in view of a fall in income, that occupancy rights should be conferred on tenants who have cultivated the land continuously for twelve years, and that, generally, the three F.'s—fair rent, fixity of tenure and free transfer—should be secured for the tenants by tenancy legislation. Finally, as regards the crushing load of indebtedness, the Committee recommends that Debt Redemption Boards should be at once established with power to scale down debts in relation to fall in prices and the debtor's paying capacity and that simultaneously a moratorium should be declared for payment of interest and repayment of loans till the present depression lifts. It will be noticed that the recommendations, if they err at all, err on the side of moderation and that Government themselves will not find it easy to devise more effective means of relief. If Government deny even the need for relief, one can only marvel at their phenomenal ignorance and apathy. Whatever Government may choose to do, the recommendation made by the Committee cannot fail to be endorsed by the peasants of Maharashtra. Already at various conferences in the province peasants have formulated demands on the lines of these recommendations and already Congress and peasants are coming into closer co-operation with each other on the basis of the latter's minimum demands. If the co-operation continues, the demands cannot be long in being conceded by Government.

Facing Both Ways

The Austro-German Agreement, which has created a Central European Front of bellicose Powers, has started yielding fruits of a kind that was not unexpected. Russia has given a significant gesture by embarking on a week's "Civil Manoeuvres". Czecho-Slovakia is feverishly arming herself and we have no doubt that other countries, threatened by the Italo-German danger, will do the same On the other hand Italy has started speaking in more peremptory and imperious accents. And—this is a noteworthy point—she is being heard. The meeting of the Locarno Powers has been postponed indefinitely because Italy demanded participation in it of Germany—the culprit itself. Rather than annoy Italy by a firm stand, they have decided to abandon the conference itself. And since the other Powers concerned are only France, Belgium and Britain, it is rather obvious that the hesitation has come from the side of Britain.

This further confirms that attitude of "caution" which Britain has adopted for sometime past on Franco-German questions and which is also known by another and less complimentary name. It was well exposed on the publication of the Austro-German Agreement. The Agreement has been hailed by the British Press almost unanimously as a positive contribution to peace and, in the very same breath, as a grave potential danger to that same peace. I this "caution" is not perfidy of a peculiarly remarkable kind, what is it? This dubious attitude of Great Britain is further aggravated by the amazing indifference to the refortification of Heligoland and the equally amazing opinion, reported by Mr. Pirow the South African, of "the most influential quarters in Great Britain" to the effect that "there can be no permanent basis for a peaceful agreement with Germany unless the Germans are given adequate compensation not anywhere on the face of the globe but Africa". The whole position reduces itself to this that at a time when a decisive stand is needed Britain, pledged on the one hand to France, is, on the other, simultaneously encouraging Germany.

Congress To The Rescue

Alarming reports of flood havoc continue to pour in from various districts in U.P. and tell a lengthening tale of villages submerged, of houses collapsing, and of people taking refuge on tree tops. It is some consolation, however, to learn that several local Congress Committees have already started rescue and relief work and we trust there will be perfect co-operation between them and the local officials in a common humanitarian task. Such co-operation is essential where relief needs to be both prompt and extensive. Congress workers from all over the province and also those in the neighbouring ones who have experience of relief organisation should hasten to the affected areas and concentrate on this work. In many parts of the country people have learnt to look instinctively to Congress for help in face of such disasters Congress should generously respond in all possible ways.

WORLD REFLECTIONS

Comments On Contemporary Events

(From Our London Correspondent).

Lancashire has been disappointed by the news that the 10 per cent preference which the Indian import tariff gives to British manufactures over those of other countries is likely to be abolished by the end of the year.

Both the Indian preference and the corresponding British preference are the fruits of the Ottawa Conference of 1932. The agreement then arrived at had to be implemented subsequently by an Act of the Delhi Legislature. After much controversy between the Government and the Legislature this Act was passed, but on the clear understanding that after the agreement had been in force for three years its working should be examined by the Legislature and that the verdict of that body upon the continuance or termination or variation of the agreement should be accepted. The Legislature has now finished its examination amidst storm of nationalist agitation, and has given its verdict—an unqualified request to the Government to terminate the agreement. Meanwhile, it is open to the Indian authorities to negotiate another agreement either with this country or some other country. In view, however, of the nature of India's exports, which consist almost wholly of raw products, and in view of the economic nationalism now rampant in the world, the Indian Government sees little prospect of being able to make a favourable new agreement with any country but Britain.—"Daily Dispatch," Manchester.

Greatness Of Italy

Italy is a strong country and has an excellent memory. Nothing that has happened in the past will remain unrecorded and forgotten. At the same time, the youthful energy of the country combined with a marvellous faculty to stop arguing when it no longer serves any useful purpose enable us to restore friendly relations with our former antagonists.

Fully conscious of her responsibility as a Great Power, Italy returns to Europe in order to co-operate in the shaping of the future. She is willing to throw a veil over the past as soon as the League's sanctionist adventure has been brought to an end.—"Voce D'Italia," Rome.

Germany Sure Of Herself

We managed to free ourselves from a great part of the shameful obligations of the Versailles Treaty and what remains does not worry us over much.

Not only Germany, but the whole world, has suffered enough on account of Versailles and its shade is still spreading its wings over Europe, Germany has informed the world that she is ready to support a new more equitable arrangement. Everything would be easier, however, if the old edifice of Versailles disappeared. The lies about the war responsibility and about incapability to manage colonies are obstacles that must be uttered no more.—"Angriff," Berlin.

Russia's Views of Peace

The official attitude toward war is unquestionably popular. More than perfunctory applause greets official statements, frequently reiterated, that Russia's Red Army is intended for peace. The "Soviet patriotism" which the Communists have so persistently inculcated recently seems to have struck deep roots because the people believe they are asked to fight only for defence.

It may be said that Soviet peoples are so anxious for peace that they are willing to fight for it. They have been told, and apparently are convinced, that the sacrifices they have made, and are making, to build up vast armaments, will insure them against attack. Thanks to the all-pervasive Communist propaganda machine, almost every Soviet citizen has some understanding of international relations as they affect his country, interpreted from a single restricted viewpoint. Whether Communist leaders are as sincere in their professed desire for peace as are Soviet peoples is open to question. There is a belligerent tone in several recent Communist statements.—"Christian Science Monitor", Boston.

Making America "Youth-Conscious."

One of the strangest of recent developments is the endeavour to make the United States "youth-conscious."

If this means redoubled efforts to find employment for young men and women, or to provide them with vocational guidance, or to help them solve their other

(Continued on Page 10.)

Civil Liberties Union

A Warning To Its Critics

By SRI PRAKASA M.L.A.

II

Now I come to the third point, the supposed menace caused by the growth of Communistic ideas. I cannot understand why Communism should be regarded as a public danger unless 'public' means the few who are in the possession of power and pelf at the present moment. The question has to be viewed from two aspects. One is: Are those who have managed to get into power by any means and are there at the present day, to be retained in power for ever; and those who are not in power to be kept out of power eternally at whatever cost? Secondly: Are the professions that are regarded legal to-day, the only professions that are to be so regarded for ever and the professions that are taboo today must always be taboo? First of all, I do not think that the methods employed to reach their positions by some of those who are in power to-day, can bear much scrutiny Some of them have come to be where they are by methods which, if anyone were to practise in normal times, would find himself into enternal jail. The fortunes made after 1761 (the third Battle of Panipat) or 1857—to take only two turning points in our recent history—of some so-called old families with noble traditions'—as they now style themselves—were not, to say the least, made in a manner the Indian Penal Code recommends. Is it contented that those who then came in power and their heirs must remain there always and any attempt to replace them is objectionable communism?

Is it, after all, so wrong for others, not well-off, to try to improve their lot? Is it so wrong that some persons should think of some scheme in which all who are born in the world may have ordinary comforts and conveniences of life in return for a reasonably adequate amount of labour—physical or intellectual? Why should all honour, power, wealth and amusement be the monopoly for all time of 'the' few who have managed to have got that monopoly at the present moment?

Travesty Of Justice

In India we have section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which a poor man, incurring the displeasure of any representative or the executive, is caught hold of and asked to show cause why he should not be sent to jail, for possessing no ostensible means of livelihood. Evidently it is no business of the State to provide livelihood for those, who, despite their best efforts, are unable to find it. Evidently also it is not for the prosecution to prove why an accused should go to jail but for the accused to show why he should not go to jail. This is a travesty of Jurisprudence so far as I know. There is a criminal Tribes Act under which any class of people—including a group of politicals in Bihar—can be and are notified as criminals; and section 109 hangs over the head of each of them always.

So long as the poor alone were run under this section, the smug well-to-do never worried about it; but when respectable persons—even though Congressmen—began to be run under it and found themselves helplessly jailed despite their having obvious means of livelihood, the smugness of the members of their class was a little shaken Still the shaking evidently has been very temporary as judged by the letters that have appeared in the Press from eminent lawyers and merchants: the novelty has worn off and there is no more interest left in the occassional migration of some folk from home life to jail life to get cheap notoriety and free food!

Beware Of Recoil

I can only suggest from a purely commonsense standpoint to the eminent folk opposed to Pandit Jawaharlal's proposal for a Civil Liberties Union, that the line they are taking is dangerous for themselves. Circumstances so change that the very laws which, they think, protect them from all harm to-day and keep their opponents safely locked-up, can be used against them when times should change, as they have in other lands: for the law embodies as it should embody a principle and does not necessarily aim against a person. The laws objected against as crippling individual liberty do not specifically state that Communists alone shall be punished. They only say that whoever the executive does not like shall be punished; and if we should happen to have a Communist executive, where will non-Communists be, if such laws should be available for use? Let not temporary irritation against any social ideals or transitory dislike for any individuals, lead people to support something that is wrong in principle, for if they do, sure as anything, it will recoil against them as severely as it is crushing those who dare to raise their voice of protest against the existing order of things.

Let persons in positions of safety not think that it is a pleasure to be jailed, whipped, starved or fined. If they think that these people are after notoriety, I ask how many of them do after all get notoriety: only half-a-dozen, perhaps, do, the rest are not known to anyone. Representatives of vested interests, who feel they are doing quiet work and are not seeking publicity, are really almost always in the newspapers (which they themselves own) under some pretence or another. What photographs do we more often see in the newspapers? Of those representing vested interests and enjoying evening parties, or those supposed to be seeking notoriety by going to jail? Let no one suppose that it is self-seeking and selfishness that is leading certain persons to demand civil liberty. If it comes, it will be shared by all alike; if it does not then even those who feel they have nothing to fear and are really felicitated in their personal life by the deprivation of the liberty of their opponents will to-morrow have to bear heavier chains on their hands and feet.

(Concluded)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SOVIET HINT TO HITLER.

Russian preparations that have just been reported are an inevitable consequence of the Austro-German Agreement. There is nothing surprising in the "Civil Manoeuvres" that have been ordered in Moscow and will last for seven days. Russo-German hostility has been an open secret for a long time; indeed, even responsible officials in both countries have been plainly referring to them. And the time had come for Russia to give "a broad hint to Berlin that the Soviets will not be caught unprepared by a German attack" in a more concrete and categorical form. Russia naturally does not want to fight in the present stage of her development. But if a fight is forced, Russia will not shrink from it. The tragedy is that nations which are madly spoiling for a war—whatever its consequence to themselves and the world—have been definitely encouraged by "responsible Powers" who ought to have known better.

DARDANELLES CONVENTION.

It is almost a welcome surprise that the Powers assembled at Montreux should have dared to defy Italy. They appear to have agreed to the suggestion of the Turkish representative that the revised Straits Convention need not be open to the signature of Italy. An agreement is reported to have been arrived at on the disputed points and the Convention is expected to be signed within a few days. So far so good. It is also a distinct gain for Turkey that in the event of war wherein Turkey is neutral, the Dardanelles will be closed to all belligerent warships. The exception based on obligations under the League Covenant is, of course, a victory for Russia and France. And the fact that Turkey accepts modification of her full sovereign rights in the name of what is a farce and a dead farce at that, is symptomatic of the present European situation and the menace which threatens the Balkans along with the rest of Europe. It is obvious why Turkey has accepted the restrictions. But there is one point which the messages from Montreux do not deal with at all. It is about the claim of Turkey to fortify the Straits That claim, let us hope, has already been accepted. For otherwise it is quite probable that Turkey might suffer, in the event of war, for her neutrality, or in the pursuit of her obligations under shall we say, the League Covenant.

A GAGGING ORDER.

The notice served upon Shrimati Satyavati Devi, the Socialist leader of Delhi, under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, is not only a painful reminder of the existence of that obnoxious piece of legislation on the Statute book, but also a revealing index of the mind and method of the bureaucracy. Evidently, the success of the recent Transport Workers' Strike, which was led by Shrimati Satyavati Devi has given much umbrage to the Delhi officials, and the present gagging order is presumably due to their fear of "the fever" spreading elsewhere. The enforced absence of leaders, however, only accentuates discontent, and where the grievances of the people are genuine they are bound to come to a head, later if not sooner When will our officials learn that the days of silencing "the masses," by coercing individuals are long past?

SOME MITIGATION.

The Calcutta High Court has reduced to six weeks the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on a young law student under the Bengal suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on the charge of possessing a proscribed book, named "Swaraj and Khilafat." We much doubt whether the book at all deserves to be proscribed. In any case, to jail a man for a year for merely possessing the book is a savagery in the name of law. In the case in question the young man is lucky, for not many are so fortunate in Bengal, as the High Court in many cases is powerless even to mitigate the injustice wrought by the Terrorist Outtraged Act.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

Speaking at the League intellectual Co-operation Committee's discussion on the unemployment of intellectuals, Sir S. Radhakrishnan emphasised the view generally held in India that what we need is not restirction of admissions to universities but reform of courses therein. Merely restricting admissions to universities with a view to reducing the number of the educated unemployed is only to add to the number of uneducated or uneducated unemployed men, which is hardly a change for the better. If large numbers must remain unemployed, they will be more resourceful, more capable of making the best of a bad job, if they are well educated. The right way to combat the unemployment of the educated is for the State to provide more openings to them and for the University to train them effectively for the openings available.

Amend The Law

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The state of the law in certain matters is very unsatisfactory, and requires correction not at the hands of the courts administering the same but by the legislators of our province.

For the present, let me mention only one of these matters. It relates to prosecutions under section 118 (g) of the Bombay City Police Act of 1902. That sub-section would read thus: "Whoever in any street or public place causes obstruction, damage or injury by any misbehaviour, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management, treatment or care of any cattle or animal, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees." There are always very many cases brought by the police before the Benches of the Honorary Magistrates in this city which are disposed of without regard to the section itself, cases in which actual obstruction is not proved, nor sought to be proved. It is sufficient if the prosecution proves likelihood of causing obstruction. Thus a cattle may stray on an out of the way public road where traffic is less and where at the time the cattle is straying there may not be actual obstruction to traffic. Probably, the police authorities utilize this section because no other is available, for bringing the negligent people to book, and with the best possible intention perhaps. But the section contemplates a different kind of offence than what the police understand the same to be. Most of such cases are undefended. In defended cases, lawyers have tried to bring this discrepancy to the notice of the bench, and have succeeded in obtaining acquittal of the accused persons. But all poor people cannot afford to engage lawyers, and in such cases the court's decision goes against them. Either the law should be amended, or, what is more humane, the authorities should take care that none are prosecuted when actual obstruction is not caused, and none are brought before the court, unless police evidence is supported by independent witnesses.—Yours, etc.

N. B. KUDALKAR,
Advocate.

Bandra.

WITHOUT COMMENT

How is it that no Congress leader of importance has commented favourably or otherwise on the better cattle and pure milk campaigns of the new Viceroy- I have put this question to many Congress leaders, and the answer I got was invariably a smile.

ANGLO-INDIA.

* * * *

Mr. P. T. Rajan one of the Madras Ministers wants Congressmen to accept office because, in his opinion, "they could not achieve half of what the Justice Party has done."

God forbid that they should achieve even half of what the Justice Party has done.

* * * *

"In the next five years, India would have a new Viceroy who was going to be the most successful Viceroy India ever had," said Mr. Mardy Jones ex-M.P. speaking at a Madras meeting.

This does not necessarily suggest that Mr. Jones is in the running for Viceroyalty, but it does amount to another Labour promise that "when Labour comes to power." You know the formula.

* * * *

"The Tory Government distrusted India, and India distrusted the Tory Government and that mutual distrust lay behind all the safeguards and veto powers of the Governor" said Mr. Jones.

But India trusted Labour Government, and in return got bombs in frontier, lathi charges, shootings, ordinances and what not. India may well complain that our Labourite friend distrusts India's memory.

* * * *

A question is asked "In case Amarnath is sent back what will happen to the Captain and the Manager."

The answer is "Nothing." They will help themselves to the humble pie and relish it. Read what Ricketts says.

* * * *

But a more interesting and quite amusing question is "What HAS happened to Bori Bunder?"

Every sportsman, it writes, will rejoice that Amarnath may again be available for the present series of tests. It also says that "Amarnath's return would naturally give general pleasure."

But in the next para the paper sharply condemns the Nawab of Bhopal's decision as "hardly wise now" and ends by saying that "There can be no excuse for such undignified procedures!"

Can you beat it?

* * * *

The question again arises: "What has happened to our contemporary to regret what "every sportsman will rejoice" at and to denounce what will give "general pleasure?"

* * * *

BRUTAL ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIAN MERCHANT

"WATER TORTURE."
British Representation To Japan

—Headlines.

We hope the representation was accompanied by due apologies for the unavoidable nuisance of going through this formality.

* * * *

"Rome, July 14.

The 241st and last day of the Economic Siege will be celebrated throughout Italy to-morrow."—Reuter.

Il Duce will, of course, speak of the Roman conquest and the Roman Empire from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia. And among the distinguished representatives of civilisation present will be, we have no doubt, the Ambassadors of Britain and France.

They ought, in fact, to stand on either side of Il Duce bowing to the multitude.

* * * *

A sum of £857,000 is to spent by the British Government for the mass production of gas masks.

This will cover, say, about 10 million of the population of Great Britain.

As to the remaining 40 million or so, the British Government probably trust to the humanitarian sense of mustard gas and hope for the best. What else can they do short of giving the go-by to war, armament etc?

* * * *

Teacher.—"What are the products of the West Indies?"

Boy.—"I don't know."

"Come, come! Where do you get sugar from?"

"We borrow it from the next door neighbour."

Abyssinia's Betrayal: A Lesson For India

Lucknow "War-Resistance" Resolution Reaffirmed At Bombay Meeting

Presiding over the Jinnah Hall public meeting on Wednesday to celebrate the "Anti-League Day," Mr. Meherally said Babu Rajendra Prasad could not attend the meeting owing to indisposition and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was detained at her residence on account of her daughter Miss Padmaja's illness. The following message from Mrs. Naidu was read by Mr. Meherally:

"The most poignant tragedy of modern history has been the deliberate sacrifice of Ethiopia by the allied forces of Imperialism in Europe for the sake of their own security and self-interest.

"No right minded man or woman can refrain from a wholehearted condemnation of such bare-faced betrayal of a loudly vaunted 'trust.'

"India deeply mourns the subjection of a brave people who fought so valiantly to preserve their immemorial freedom. But of what value is India's sympathy or sorrow to the world until she herself is redeemed from the tragedy of her own political and economic bondage?"

Mr. Meherally observed that the decision of the League to treat the Italo-Ethiopian question as "closed" also meant the close of the League's own career of possible achievement as also the last lingering hopes of political optimists that it might one day become a fit and adequate instrument for the preservation of world peace and International good-will.

"ANTI-LEAGUE DAY."

The All-India Congress Socialist Party in fixing Wednesday as the "Anti-League-of-Nations Day," when the sanctions against Italy were being lifted, sought to focus the attention of the Indian people on the serious situation in the world at present, and the repercussions it was likely to have on our own lives in India. If progress and civilisation were to be maintained they must all unite in fighting Imperialism, the most menacing spectre of the present day world.

If War came what should be the duty of the Indians? The resolution passed by the Lucknow Congress was in clear and unequivocal terms. If an Imperialist war broke out in which Great Britain was involved, our clear duty would be not to give any assistance in man and money as was given during the last war.

"SHAMEFUL BETRAYAL."

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved:

'This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, expresses its condemnation of the shameful betrayal of Ethiopia by the League of Nations. It considers the lifting of sanctions against Italy by the League to-day, as a crowning act of betrayal and as a further proof of the fact that the League of Nations has ceased to be a reality and has become a dangerous sham by being used to give a false sense of security to the people of the world against War which is sooner or later inevitable.

"This meeting is of the opinion that the only way in which India can be saved from the horrors of the next war is through the resistance of her people to participation in such a war and therefore re-affirms the resolution for War Resistence passed by the Congress session at Lucknow."

Mr. Nariman said that the resolution was to have been moved by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and seconded by Babu Rajendra Prasad, were they present. But every Congressman, whether present at the meeting or not, they had sympatny with the resolution for this was nothing more than what was passed at the Lucknow Congress.

Mr. Nariman recalled the incident when at the beginning of the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities a public meeting to protest agaist Italian agression was called in Bombay, and the authorities refused permission for the use of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge. Though the refusal was put down as due to the bureaucratic whim of a Government official. Mr. Nariman said, he suspected that the incident betrayed the policy adopted by the Government even at that time.

"CRUEL HOAX"

Sanctions were a cruel hoax played on Ethiopia and now that the tragedy was over there was a clamour that the League should shut its shop. It might continue to exist as a cultural body or a welfare society but politically it was dead.

The day when the Emperor of Ethiopia walked into the "death trap" of the League of Nations, the fate of Ethiopia was sealed. For the League of Nations created a false sense of security that the small nations would be preserved. For who would not be led into that belief when one saw the 52 big and small nations ready to impose an economic blockade against any nation? It was not the battle-field that brought defeat to the mighty German Emperor, but it was through an effective economic blockade by the other nations

Mr. Nariman was of the opinion that if the League really desired that Ethiopia should be free it had the means and the power to act. But the "White Powers" did not wish that a coloured race like that of the Ethiopians should triumph over the Italians. For that oring about a new awakening among the coloured peoples in the British and French colonies all the world over and might result in a revolution.

LESSON FOR INDIA

What should the Indians do in the circumstances? They were not in a position to help the Ethiopians in any manner. But it was undoubtedly their duty to express an opinion on the question. The lesson that India should learn from this tragedy that Indians should not rely on anyone for the solution of their own problems and in achieving their freedom. They should stand on their own legs and should develop their own strength to resist. He hoped that the resolution moved in the Assembly would have the support of every one and that India would cease to be a member of the League.

Mr. Ashok Mehta in seconding the resolution, traced how the League betrayed Ethiopia at every stage during the discussions on the Italo-Ethiopian question. And in fact, since its inception, the League was not a reality but a sham. The League instead of tackling Imperialism which as the source of all wars, attempted to maintain 'status quo'. When the next war came, the masses should oppose it and organise to fight for social justice.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay accords its support to the resolution given notice of in the Indian Legislative Assembly by a Congress M.L.A., Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar, demanding the withdrawal of India from membership of this sham League of Nations."

In moving the resolution Mr. Brelvi said that the above resolution was a corollary to the first resolution. All those who were sent by the Government of India to "represent" India at the League sessions had no claim to speak on behalf of India as they merely served as pawns in the hands of Britain to register its decisions.

"SAFE FOR IMPERIALISM"

The Treaty of Versailles made the world safe not for Democracy but for Imperialism. The Imperialism of Germany and Austria had disappeared, but the Treaty had strengthened the British and French, Italian and Japanese Imperialisms.

The League was not in a position to do anything in the case of Palestine. The Aga Khan had been nominated as head of the Delegation that would "represent" India. He claimed to be the Leader of Indian Muslims, India had supported the cause of Arabs in Palestine. Would the Aga Khan as India's "representative" raise his voice in the Assembly on behalf of the Arabs in Palestine? He would do nothing of the kind. What then was the good of India being a member of the League?

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, while admitting that the League was not functioning properly, had said that it was prudent for India not to cut away from the League because Britain might not be in a position to help her to become a member if and when she wanted to be one. Mr. Sastri's counsel was characteristic of the pathetic Liberal mentality, which had greater faith in Britain than in their own country. India would join the League only when she was free. It was not consistent with her self-respect that she should do so on Britain's sufferance. If a true League of Free Nation came into being free India would be its most effective and indispensable member. Free India would join such a League in her own right and she would be welcomed with open arms.

INDIAN JEWELLER TORTURED

LONDON, July 15.

It is learnt that Mr. Hussein, Indian Jeweller in Japan was subjected to water torture, in which large quantities of water were forced down his mouth; also both Mr. Hussain and his wife were beaten by the police during detention. The Foreign Office is considering a formal protest.—Reuter.

PUNJAB M. L. A. ARRESTED

Mr. K. L. Gauba's Alleged Conviction With People's Bank Affairs

LAHORE, July 15.

Enquiries show that Mr. K. L. Gauba who is ailing at Cawnpore is being brought here under arrest in connection with the People's Bank affairs.

The bail application of Mr. Rupnarain Raina cannot be considered, the relevant papers having not been received by the court in time.—United Press.

NO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Harkishenlal's Applicaion Rejected

LAHORE, July 15.

Lala Harkishenlal's application for leave to appeal before the Privy Council against the order of the High Court asking him to be publicly examined under Section 195 of the Companies Act in connection with the People's Bank affairs, has been rejected by the Lahore High Court.—United Press.

No Bail To Jiwanlal Gauba

LAHORE, July 15.

The bail application of Mr. Jiwanlal Gauba, whose appeal against his recent sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine is pending before the High Court, was rejected to-day by Justice Blacker.—A. P.

PEOPLES' BANK CASE ECHO

LAHORE, July 15.

Rup Narain Raina, the former General Manager of the People's Bank in liquidation was arrested to-day by an order of the High Court under section 409 (Criminal Breach of Trust) on basis of an application filed by the official liquidators of the bank.—United Press.

APOLOGY FROM AMARNATH?

(Continued from Page 1)

lieved the meeting would have been held almost immediately at Bhopal, if the reply from England had been in the negative.—A. P.

BRITTAIN-JONES TO STAY

LONDON, July 15.

"Absolute nonsense" said Major Brittain-Jones in an interview to Reuter in connection with his suggested resignation. It is another rumour from India, he said.—Reuter.

'Vizzy' Wants To Forget Past

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

LONDON, July 14.

Major Ricketts, Private Secretary to the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, has issued a statement under the direction of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, declaring that upto late to-night neither he nor the Captain had received intimation of the return of Amarnath, denying that he states that such action by the Board of Control amounts to a vote of no-confidence in the Captain and Manager.

Major Ricketts said that his remarks were confined to the fact that the Captain had not received any cable frm India and therefor he was unable to comment.

Fresh information, however, reveals the fact that the Board, while commending the Captain for the action taken has appealed to the Captain and Manager on Amarnath's behalf. The player seems to have recognised his offence and is willing to offer public apologies to the Captain and Manager and has solicited their indulgence.

The Captain was under the painful necessity to take the action he did and was bound by virtue of his position to preserve dignified silence in face of the antagonism of the press.

The Captain will be delighted to let bygones be bygones and accede to the Board's request as he is extremely broadminded and does not bear personal malice against the player concerned.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram is completely willing to receive back the player, now that the effect of the necessary disciplinary action has been felt.—Reuter.

"VIZZY" KNIGHTED BY KING

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 15.

His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace Knighted Rajkumar of Vizianagram.

His Majesty received at Buckingham Palace Sir Feroze Khan Noon on his appointment as High Commissioner for India.

AIR CRASHES GALORE

Heavy Toll Of Life In Belgrade, Malta, Paris And London

LONDON, July 15.

Two air crashes have claimed eight lives. A Belgrade message says that seven occupants of an air liner on Ljubljhka-Belgrade service were burned to death, when the liner crashed on rocks at Frushetze in fog, five minutes after taking off.

A Malta message says that pilot officer Carstairs was killed, when RAF plane dived in sea a short distance off the shore. His companion Flight Lt. George Green was badly injured. Both belonged to the station flight, Halfar.—Reuter.

EX-MINISTER IN MOTOR SMASH

LONDON July 15

Mr. Patrick Hogan, ex-Minister of Agriculture, Irish Free State, was killed in motor smash in Galway.—Reuter.

Three Airmen Killed

PARIS, July 15.

Three airmen were killed, when two military planes collided during training. One machine fell near a house, and burst into flames. A woman living in the house was seriously burned.—Reuter.

Victims In England

LONDON, July 15.

A second death is announced by the Air Ministry as a result of the R. A. F. plane crash on Theddlethorpe on Monday. The victims are pilot Frank Innes and aircraftsman Gumb.—Reuter.

ARAB RIOTERS STILL ACTIVE

Railway Lines Damaged

JERUSALEM, July 14

Railway saboteurs maintain their activity. They damaged the main line west of Jerusalem and the railway bridge near Tulkarem by explosives.

Four houses in an Arab village near Jaffa were dynamited, because they harboured snipers.

Exemplary punishments imposed by the Palestine court include eight years on an Arab for carrying Mills bombs near the Jerusalem quarry and five years on a resident of Hebron found with 74 bullets.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S DEFENCE PLANS

PRAGUE, July 14

Reflecting the alarm at the general European situation the public have promptly subscribed to the £27 million national defence loan to launch the three-year plan of defensive measures, including fortification.—Reuter.

OVER 2,000 DEAD IN U. S. HEAT WAVE

NEW YORK, July 14.

With cooler weather forecast, the citizens are assessing the tremendous cost of the past twelve days' heat-wave.

The death roll is estimated at over 2,000, and the damage to the crop at a thousand million

LUCKNOW OUT OF DANGER?

Gumti Waters Subside; Yet Municipality Takes Precautions

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The citizens of Lucknow and the people of adjoining villages who have been living in constant dread of floods for the past seven days were greatly relieved this morning as the level of the River Gumti went down by 1½ inches last night. Although the water level is still four inches above the danger mark it is considered that the highest water mark has been reached and the flood would completely subside in the course of a few days.

Attention is now diverted to relief operations. The relief work which has been begun in the District is being intensified.

The Municipal authorities, in the meantime, as a precautionary measure, have got strong poles supported by thick ropes suspended from arches of all the bridges of the city so that persons carried away by strong currents of the river may find support and be saved from drowning. The services of expert swimmers as well as of boats are requisitioned for rescue work.—United Press.

Mullaji Granted Leave To Appeal Against Nagpur H. C. Judgment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 15.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council granted special leave to appeal against the decision of the Nagpur High Court in a dispute between His Highness Sayadnatahir Saifuddin Mullaji and other and Hasanali Abdulali and another arising from the rights to properties valued at 30 lakhs at Burkhanpur.

Mullaji claims to be the spiritual and temporal head of the Dawoodi Boharas and therefore to be invested with the absolute right to property—A standpoint opposed by Mr. Ibrahim Adamji, son of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy as leader of the reformers who want properties to be placed in the hands of public trustees.

PRESIDENT'S U. P. TOUR PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The United Provinces Congress authorities have prepared an extensive tour programme for Pundit Jawharlal Nehru in connection with the forthcoming Provincial elections to the Assembly and Councils. After returning from Sindh on August 4, Punditji will tour the province for twelve days till August 16, covering the districts of Cawnpore, Etawah, Gorakhpur, Benares and will resume the tour again in September.—United Press.

PROF. FOUND HANGED

NEW YORK, July 15.

Mr. Dhangopal Mukerji, lecturer, writer and author of book entitled "Son of Mother-India Speaks" which replies to Katherin Mayo's "Mother-India" was found hanged in Manhattan apartment by his American wife.—Reuter.

Fears Of Civil War Augmented

Frantic Military Preparations Being Taken In China

NANKING: July 15.

The Central Government's announced intention of enforcing virtual subordination of the entire power in south-west has augmented the fears of a civil war.

A semi-official spokesman states that the Nanking Troops will support General Yu Hanmou if the southern Generals seriously resist, but it is hoped that, aided by fresh defections, in the Kwangtung forces, he will be able to subdue opposition with his own troops, thereby averting a large scale war.

Frantic military precautions are being taken in Canton to stem General Yu's advance and the south-west Political Council, which refuses to recognise their dissolution, has decided to form an anti-Japanese Allied Army of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Troops under the command of General Chen.—Reuter.

TROOPS ADVANCING

The threat of hostilities in Kwantung is intensifying. General Yu Hanmou's troops continue to advance towards Shiukwan, about 90 miles from the Kiangsi border, while Chen Chitang's forces have taken up strongly fortified positions southward of Shiukwan, with orders to resist if attacked.—Reuter.

PATTABHI SPEAKS OUT

(continued from page 1

Lucknow Congress throws the burden on the All-India Congress Committee. I think the Congress President, on one occasion hinted that it might have to be postponed to the Poona session of the Congress. Mr. Rajagopalachari is for the "Leaders" deciding it after the elections are over. Apparently, the implication is that the power should be given to the provinces, by the authority that is competent to do so, to decide the issue in the light of the actual experience of the elections. If that is what is meant, you may broadly interpret Mr. "C. R's." suggestion as suggesting that the A.I.C.C. should allow Provincial leaders—successful Congress members to the Legislative Assembly in each province—to decide whether they shall accept ministries or not. I may be wrong, but if he had meant anything else, it would have been easy to state that Provincial Autonomy should be granted in this matter by Congress; it would have been equally easy to state that the matter should be entrusted to the Working Committee of the Congress. The word "Leaders" is somewhat comprehensive, but it is a term which is also applied in a more circumscribed sense, only adoptable to a few. In what sense Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has used, it is not possible to discover unless he takes us into his confidence and further elucidates the matter,—not at market places, not at public meetings, nor in the columns of the newspapers but by a fourth method, for he abhors the first three. Very likely, he will be able to tell us this at the ensuing session of the A.I.C.C. six weeks hence.

DYARCHY IN NEW CONSTITUTION

Questioned regarding Mr. Satyamurti's statement that there was no Dyarchy in the Provincial Autonomy of the New Constitution Dr. Pattabhi stated "I remember that sentence of Mr. Satyamurti occurring in one of his replies to Babu Sarat Bose. It arrested my attention at that time, and it also took me by surprise. The word "Dyarchy" does not occur anywhere in the Government of India Act. The Government know well that it is not a popular word in India. But all the same, they have introduced it very openly in the Central Government and somewhat insidiously in the Provincial.

Provincial Autonomy is dyarchical for several reasons.

For instance, if the land revenue is to be reduced and excise, opium and salt duty are to be abolished, we may not be able to frame a suitable scheme to fulfil the pledge to the electorate given in this behalf, unless we have also the military expenditure in our hands; for Rs. 25 crores which we will lose by the former, we shall save in the latter. So to divide the Central from the Provincial Government and make the former a remote and doubtful contingency is itself an effective dyarchy which takes away from the merits of Provincial Autonomy. But I will be told that I am not answering the point direct to the question. Whether there is dyarchy in the scheme of Provincial Autonomy—not about it; that also, I will answer. When direct action takes place or when in the opinion of the Governor, there is a threat to transquillity to peace, the Governor takes over the portfolio of Law and Order and gets the money for it, without asking the Legislature, for it is one of the nine items, categorically allowed to go, in which the voting of the Legislature is made unnecessary. Therefore the Government can effectively prevent the movement of direct action, paralyse the Minister in charge, get the necessary men and money for himself. Do you say that there is no dyarchy then. Leave this alone. Is it not dyarchy to give papers and not men who deal with the papers? Is it not dyarchy not to give charge of an office, to give you papers and not men in charge of the papers? The fact that services are not transferred makes the provincial autonomy granted to us, dyarchical in the best sense of the word. When services are taken away and money can be taken by the Governor and the police can be employed to his ordering and land revenue reform can effectively be checkmated, there is dyarchy in abundance. I have left to the last, the matter, which may not strictly fall within the domain of Provincial Autonomy. I refer to the C.I.D. But the C.I.D. and the Central Department have yet immense potentialities for mischief in the provinces, dealing with the provincial workers. And if our provincial workers can be hauled up by the C.I.D. without the knowledge of the local officers, Executive and Judicial, and can be arrested and detained—well at any rate, I cannot say that Provincial Autonomy remains unadulterated.

OFFICE WITHOUT POWER.

Q.—But Mr. Satyamurti speaks of capturing power, but not acceptance of office. What about that distinction?

A.—It is very nice. But I suggest a third term; it is neither acceptance of office nor capture of power, but it is capture of offices—and capture of office without power—you know what that means. I say it is not capturing power, because there is no power to capture. I say that Mr. Satyamurti when he dislikes the words "acceptance of office," is apparently trying to avoid "acceptance." It is likely to carry an impression that we are accepting reforms. It would be capture of office without power, such as the Labourites in England obtained both in 1924 and 1929. Instead of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald capturing office, office captured him.

Q.—May I refer to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's speech. There he distinctly states "if office has given strength to the Justice Party, there are very good reasons, why we should not shirk taking up office" What do you say to that?

CONGRESS AND JUSTICITES.

A.—Surely it is not suggested, I believe, that offices should give strength to Congressmen, as it has given strength to the Justice Party. What gave strength to the Justice Party through office was the power that lay behind the office, the reactionary forces that put the party in office and the attitude of the party in submitting to the machinations of the power. Congressmen will not be parties to such a play of forces. The strength of the Justice Party, through office was only in proportion to which they agreed to retain the Britisher in power. We too can get that strength, but no Britisher worth his salt will help us in order to dig his own political grave in India.

Q.—Then you suggest that when the Congress ministers are in office, the Police officers will not salaam them and that Collectors and revenue officers will not be dancing attendance on them?

A.—Now apparently you are referring to Mr. Satyamurti's statement. You should not take him too seriously on this point. He must have been joking. Congressmen are not very anxious to see other people salaaming or dancing attendance on them. It is not in the line of democracy. But jokes apart, it is true that so long as you sing to the tune of the Collector and the Police officials, who represent in flesh and blood the British authority in India and so long as you sing to the tune of the Britisher, they will salaam you and dance attendance on you, but the moment you sing a song of your own choice, you will soon find them throwing down the drums and cymbals and taking up the lathi."

SOVIET SCIENTIST DEAD

MOSCOW, July 15.

The death has occurred of Professor Alexander Karpinsky, the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.—Reuter.

India Will Not Stand It

(Continued from page 1)

out any slur. He has good support in this stand, from the members of the Board themselves.

The only right decision that the Board can take, consistent with its prestige is to send him back to England, without any stigma on his cricket career. He might be privately reprimanded for the incident at Lord's. He might even be asked to make it up with the Captain and the Manager. But the Board should not submit to the dictation of the Manager of the Team.

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Indian News From Here And There

PRESIDENT NEHRU FOR ANDHRA

Congress Socialists' Second Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJAHMUNDY, July 11.

A meeting of the local Congress Socialists was held yesterday in the local Congress House, under the presidency of Sjt. M. Annapurniah, to form the Reception Committee for the Second Andhra Congress Socialist Conference to be held at Rajahmundry shortly. Mr. V. Juggarji is appointed as the convener of the provisional reception committee. Efforts are being made to get the conference opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

FIRST IN PRESIDENCY?

Jalgaon Land Mortgage Bank's Progress

(From Our Correspondent).
JALGAON, July 10.

The report of the first nine months' progress of the East Khandesh Land Mortgage Bank issued recently by the Land Valuation Officer says that during the period, lands of 125 applicants was inspected and that 23 applications for the total loan of Rs. 37,000 was recommended by the directors, all of which were sanctioned by the provincial Bank. Loans to the extent of Rs. 29,000 have actually been distributed. It is expected during the period of only 1 year since the inception of the bank, total loans advanced to the agriculturists will amount to nearly rupees one lakh. Conciliation boards have been appointed for each of the taluka. The share capital of the non-borrowing members is Rs. 15,625, while that of the borrowers is Rs. 7,585. This bank stands first in the Presidency from the point of collection of share capital. Mr. V. P. Raverkar is the Chairman of the Board of the Directors while Mr. R. D. Bhosekar is the Land Valuation Officer.

GOOD PROGRESS

The A. V. Kanyashala of Jalgaon, which came under new management only a year ago, has rapidly grown and the number of girl students standing on the register at the beginning of the present year is 127. The institution maintains a library and has made games compulsory. It gratefully acknowledges the various donations, prominent amongst which are Rs. 500 by the Maharaja Holkar of Indore and Rs. 100 annually by Pratap Shet of Amalner. Miss H. V. Twells, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D., who made an inspection of the school this week, says that much earnest work is being done in the institution, which has grown considerably.

DONORS OF BULLS.

The Viceroy's appeal for presentation of pedigree bulls for the improvement of cattlestock, is receiving a wide response in the East Khandesh District. So far ten wealthy persons of this District have already offered a one bull. Arrangements are being made by the local village uplift committee to reserve five bulls of the Gir type and five Khilar bulls from the southern countries. The ten persons who have made the offers are, Rao Saheb Premchand Iccharam, Rao Saheb B. D. Patil, Sardar S. K. Powar, the President of the D.L.B., Mr. Fakirchand Jankiram, Rao Saheb Laxmidas Multanmal, Dr. N. B. Kamli, Mr. Vishnu Hari Patil, Mr. Jethmal Manmal and Mr. T. B. Bhoite the President of the Jalgaon Municipality.

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY'S EARNINGS

(From A Correspondent)
JAMNAGAR, July 13.

The gross earnings, working expenses and the net earnings of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway for the financial year from 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936 amounted to Rs. 14,77,797, Rs. 7,89,327 and Rs. 6,88,470 respectively as compared to Rs. 14,90,914, Rs. 8,54,582 and Rs. 6,36,332 during the preceding year.

Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 13,117 in gross earnings in comparison with the last year's figures but a drop of Rs. 65,255 in the working expenses with the result that there is an increase of Rs. 521.38 in the net earnings of the Railway due to economic measures with due regard to efficiency having been adopted during the year under review.

FAIZPUR CONGRESS

Executive Committee Appointed

(From Our Correspondent)
JALGAON, July 15.

The appointment of an Executive Committee fully authorised to render all help to the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress and the Parliamentary Committee appointed for election work, were the important business carried out unanimously in the district Congress Committee meeting at Jalgaon yesterday, when forty leading workers and four ladies attended, Sjt. Shankarshet Kabre, presiding.

Eight hundred people assembled at Sawada, an important town near Faizpur on the night of the 13th instant, when Saneguriji Gopalrao Deshpande spoke on the village Congress and the villagers' duty.

Dhanaji Nana Choudhari declared his candidature during the ensuing Council election at the Jalgaon meetng. subject to Congress approval.

Broadcasting Chief At Simla

SIMLA, July 15.

Mr. Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting in India arrived here to-day on a brief visit. He is likely to meet some members of the Transport Advisory Council, who are interested in the development of Broadcasting in the provinces and discuss with them the salient features of the report of Mr. Kirke, the Technical Expert of the B. B. C. —A. P.

Plucked Matric Student's Alleged Suicide

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, July 15.

Virappa Virapaxapa Malapur a student plucked in recent Matric examination entered a well in Anchadgeri lane this afternoon never to come out alive again.

It is said he entered the well to fetch a drowned bucket. As Malapur knew swimming, rumour alleges intentional suicide. Police are investigating.

DECREE OF RS. 1,100 ON VERNACULAR DAILY

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, (By Mail)

On 4th instant, a court decree of Rs 1,100 was served on Mr. Thakurdas proprietor of the "Sansar Samachar", a local vernacular daily. It is said that he had to pay bills worth Rs 1,000 to the Associated Press and the Reuter News Agency. It was shown in the decree that if the defendant would not pay up by the evening of the same day, the press and the office will be confiscated. The proprietor, however, managed to pay up all the dues before evening.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. REDUCED TO NULLITY

Why Agra Congress Members Opposed Address To Satrap

(From A Correspondent.)
AGRA, (By Mail).

Following are excerpts from the statement made by Seth Achal Singh and Mr. Mathra Prasad, Advocate, Congress members of the Agra Municipal Board on the proposal to present address to His Excellency the Governor of U. P. on his visit to Agra:—

"We, the Congress members in the Board, must oppose the proposal to present address of welcome to the Governor.

"In doing so, we may make it plain that our reasons are not personal and we mean no disrespect to the person of His Excellency.

OPEN SECRET

"There is a very important reason—and a reason which has a direct bearing on the administration of Local Self-Government, a reason which must stir the self-respect of every member of the Board—why this proposal should be dropped. It is an open secret that the Government has been interfering and its officials using, or rather misusing their position and power in the matter of elections to the Local Boards. That such interference is province-wide has been brought to light by the recent proceedings of the Legislative Council for which our best thanks are due to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. The whole Government machinery has been interfering with the internal affairs of Local Board in a manner which reduces Local Self-Government to almost a nullity.

"And to express our dissatisfaction and resentment against this, we must oppose this proposal."

Hubli Observes "Matric Day"

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, July 13.

"Matric Day" was observed here last evening. A meeting was held at the Vidyaranya Library Hall.

Mr. Natharao Gokhale presided. Several students and guardians addressed the meeting.

Resolutions condemning recent matric "slaughter" and demanding immediate drastic improvements in present day system of education and examination were passed.

FOR CONTROL OF ROAD TRANSPORT

Draft Bill To Be Introduced In Simla Session

GOVT. OF INDIA MEETS PROVINCIAL VIEWS HALF-WAY

SIMLA, July 15.

Complete agreement was reached to-day by the Transport Advisory Council as regards General Outlines and even the details of the proposed legislation for control of road transport both for goods and passengers.

The scope of model rules to be made under the bill was discussed and the general agreement was expressed by representatives of provinces so that it is now anticipated that the draft bill will be circulated to all provincial governments for final opinion and that bill will be introduced in the Assembly during the Simla session.

GRANT FROM ROAD FUND

As regards the policy of road development, there were informal discussions, when some difference of opinion was expressed. The Government of India have, however, gone some way to meet the views of the provinces, and it is stated an official resolution will be moved in the Assembly outlining in greater detail the conditions governing grant from the Road Fund.

The Council discussed general questions like the application of uniform basis of taxation of motor transport and the suggestion was made that in case of a private car visiting provinces, different from the one wherein it is licensed, periods of exemption from license be also on uniform basis.

TRUNK ROAD PLANS

The Council also considered a proposal to delineate a skeleton system of trunk roads throughout India which is estimated to be about 9,000 miles. These trunk roads which have been mapped out are to be developed irrespective of competition between rail and road.

They are, broadly speaking:—Trunk roads between Calcutta and Peshawar via Delhi; then road from Bombay to Calcutta; thirdly road connecting Nagpur-Hyderabad and Bangalore and also road connecting Bombay-Poona-Bangalore and Madras. The Council expects to conclude its session to-morrow.—A.P.

PEASANTS & CONGRESS

Ahmedabad Not In Favour Of Giving Direct Representation

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding, several reports received from Taluka Samitis and Khedut Mandals regarding certain information asked for by the Congress Agrarian Committee and the Mass Contact Committee, were passed.

In order to come into closer contact with the masses the Committee suggested the spread of Congress literature and the resolutions of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. by means of bulletins among the villagers.

The Committee was not in favour of giving direct representation in the Congress organisation to the peasants and labourers because the Committee felt that the present method of representation brings farmers into closer touch with the Congress.

Regarding the agrarian situation the Committee has recommended the establishment of a central bureau for purchase of seeds and sale of crops.

It also has recommended the writing-off of the old debts of farmers and introduction of village industries during the spare time of farmers.—United Press.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Former Bank Employee Arrested

LAHORE, July 15.

Roopnarain Raina formerly General assistant in the Peoples' Bank of Northern India (in liquidation) was arrested to-day on a charge of criminal breach of trust and conspiracy to defraud the bank.

Later a bail application was made on his behalf before a First Class Magistrate who declined to pass orders pending receipt of the relevant papers.

Raina is now in police custody. The arrest follows the enquiry now proceeding before the Chief Justice into the affairs of the Peoples' Bank of Northern India in which Raina was also examined. He was produced for further examination to-day but pleaded inability saying "My Lord my heart is sinking". His Lordship allowed him to be exempted from examination for to-day.—A. P.

"C. R.'s" SUIT AGAINST MADRAS EDITOR

MADRAS (By Mail).

The complaint filed on behalf of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar before Mr. Abbas Ali Chief Presidency Magistrate against Dr. M. Masilamani Mudaliar, Editor, and publisher of a Tamil monthly "Tamil Arasu" for alleged defamation in connection with an article published in the issue of the said journal in June has been adjourned till August 1st.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR SIND

ALLAHABAD July 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is leaving Allahabad to-morrow for his Sind and Punjab tour is expected, according to the present arrangements, to return to Allahabad on 4th August.

After his return, he is scheduled to visit Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Ballia and probably Benares districts in connection with the election campaign. He may visit these places from 4th to 16th August. In September he is expected to tour other districts of the province. —A. P

A. I. C. C. LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

ALLHABAD, July 15.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will meet in Bombay on August 14. —United Press.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Acharya Kripalani will leave the headquarters for Meerut on August 5 to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Ashram whence he will proceed direct to Bombay to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting and the A. I. C. C. meeting.—United Press.

One died and two others received fatal injuries in Gulbarga on Thursday last when blasting operations were in progress. The victims were labourers employed on the job who, it is stated, unknowingly approached a charge when it was exploded. The injured persons are in hospital.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Brighter Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading with increasing interest the correspondence, articles and interviews evoked by your opportune initiative. As I am sure it is your intention to reach the civic objective within the minimum of time, I venture to record the instructive phenomina I have noticed. I do so as I believe that it is more than probable to lead towards constructive economy of time.

First, I have noticed that quite an appreciable number of those who have expressed their views on the subject belong to the Brighter Bombay. Some of them are, actually, members of the Municipal and other civic corporations. The attitude of painful surprise and the pleasant pastimes of blaming the other fellow is, thus, amazing and tolerable only because it is possible.

I have a constructive suggestion to offer. Why not reverse the process? Leave the description of the sufferings and the symptoms to their victims in the Darker and Darkest Bombay. Ask them, question them. Call for the remedy to be actually practised—not only preached—from the better placed class in the civic corporations which has certainly usurped Brighter Bombay.

Finally, most important of all, how will Darker and Darkest Bombay impose the sanctions effectively against Brighter Bombay, if it misbehaves, as it has misbehaved in the past and in all likelihood, will misbehave in the present?

I am with impatience, pardonable I presume eager to know the answer from the tribunes who are understood to be the guiding lights of civic and political parties.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

Municipal Commissioner's Rounds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I wish to correct two misstatements appearing on the last page of your to-day's issue, with regard to my weekly Ward rounds.

In the first place you state that only seven days are allotted to these rounds in the whole year. The fact is that as there are seven Wards in the City, each series of rounds to all the Wards occupies seven days. When one series is finished a fresh programme is issued, and the weekly rounds are thus continuous throughout the year.

Secondly, you state that I visit only "cosy-looking localities" such as Byculla Fire Station, and that slum areas such as Dharavi etc., are completely eliminated from the list of places to be visited. Surely a glance at the programme will show that the places named in it are merely convenient centres, one in each Ward, at which the Councillors and public are invited to assemble; from these centres visits are made to any slum area or other locality needing attention, according to the desires of those present.

Mr. Parelkar's remarks regarding the publicity given to these visits are unintelligible. The visits are made not for publicity, but to enquire into complaints. The dates and other particulars of the visits are communicated to Municipal Councillors and to the Press in order that those who wish to attend may know of them. This has been the practice ever since the system of weekly Ward rounds was instituted.—Yours etc.,

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

July 15.

Develop Suburbs On Right Lines

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. V. B. Kirtiker on the above subject, there is yet another grievance which the Government or Municipality should remove so as to render the suburbs more hygienic, sanitary and healthy. The trade carried on by milk-vendors and dhobies does constitute a standing nuisance and menace to public health and safety. Milch-cattle stables are daily increasing all over the suburbs and the she-buffaloes roam about and walk in villages and public roads to the danger and annoyance of motor cars, pedestrians and school-going children. Dhobi trade is allowed to be carried on in the hearts of villages and which causes annoyance, disturbance and insanitation. The Bombay Municipality has driven away the milch-cattle stables out of the city and suitable and satisfactory arrangements are made at Mahaluxmi for dhobi trade.

Therefore, if suburbs are to be developed and to remain healthy, Government or local Municipality should prohibit the use of dwelling houses in villages for dhobi trade and any place adjoining the villages for milch-cattle stables, and if milch-cattle are found roaming in villages or on public roads they should be impounded. I think the Bandra Municipality should take the lead in this direction as one sees many milch-cattle stables and dhobi trade in the Municipal area, e.g., Kantwady, Sherly, Malla, Rajan, Santa Cruz, Vakola and Khar. There are so many vacant plots at Danda, Khar and Vacola (between Railway lines and Pipe Line) that they can be conveniently allotted to milch-cattle stables and dhobi trade. At these places too there are stone-quarries in which copious supply of water will be available throughout the year for the use of milch-cattle and dhobi trade. These are ideal sites for dhobi trade and milch-cattle stables and the Municipality or Government should pass the necessary orders, so that suburbs may be healthy and peaceful to live in.—Yours etc.,

RATEPAYER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

A Right Approach

Work Before Play!

R. A. SAMUEL asks his fellow Bene-Israels to look into the problem of unemployment in their community first, before trying to found a new gymkhana, as some of them are anxious to do. "I request our educated men to take seriously the question of solving the most dreadful problem of unemployment in our community and with certain well founded industrial plans to make themselves self-supporting first." Time enough for a gymkhana, after that!

Catholic Action

SPERO MELIORA regarding the call to Catholics to co-operate with the Church authorities, observes that if "the prelates and priests took the laity into their confidence, did not grudge parishioners their due share in the administration of their parish Church funds and properties, and allowed the principle of self-governed to play its part, the call to laity to Catholic Action would be universally and enthusiastically responded to. Why should therefore the old system be not tried and parishioners allowed to elect wardens as in the past?"

Bombay Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In relation to the Bombay Presidency Petrol Fund it is reported that Government have earmarked Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 lakhs towards the improvement of Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik Roads.

It is well and good that these two provincial roads are improved and asphalted all along the line as a valued contributor in one of your daily contemporaries has proclaimed.

Making allowance for the Rs. 14 lakhs now assigned for the Poona-Nasik Roads, a question arises about the balance of 26 lakhs of Bombay's share of the Petrol Fund remaining unspent.

It seems the Central Government is not kept informed of the needs of roads in other parts of this Presidency except the two above-named roads—Poona and Nasik. What about the roads in other parts and especially I am led to cry out for opening out roads in greater Bombay and the district of Salsette to its north. I trust, my voice will not be a cry in the wilderness as it has been urged by the inhabitants of North Salsette for the last 25 years.

This district of Salsette extends from Manori to Goral, Utan and Dharavi. The people of this part of Salsette have raised their voice for over three decades but their cry is not heard by the authorities concerned. Cannot our energetic and well-informed Collector of Bombay Suburban District conjointly with the Collector of Thana urge on Government to allocate at least Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lakhs for opening out this part of North-Salsette by a trunk road and cross roads and relieve the hardships which the people have to come to groan under ever since the British took over the whole of Salsette from the Portuguese. It would be well were this beautiful island of Salsette with a western outlook on the Arabian Coast line to be opened up and the inhabitants relieved from the hardships they have to suffer so long. Besides, it would open a large and picturesque part of Salsette to the motorists and excursionists.

Let the attention of Mr. Russa Mehta be invited to the deplorable condition of cart tracts in Salsette if there are any, to urge on the authorities as he has done to espouse the interest of motorists who frequent Poona and Nasik.—Yours etc.,

J. E. S.

July 15.

"String Of Unmitigated Lies"

Propaganda Against Mahatma And Jawaharlal In American Press Exposed

WARDHAGANJ, July 15.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Private Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, says in a statement to the Press:—

Some mischievous agency seems to be evidently busy misrepresenting the situation in India. Only the other day, Mr. Natarajan invited Gandhiji's attention to an article in the New York weekly "Unity," in which Dr. Holmes allowed himself to be duped into making several unwarranted remarks based on an interview with Gandhiji by some press correspondent which never took place.

IMAGINARY INTERVIEW.

A friend now sends me an editorial note in the "New Outlook," a weekly published under the auspices of the United Church of Canada and said to have a large circulation. The note like the article in "Unity" attributes to Gandhiji's words like these: "My life-work is ruined; not even the firmness and repression of the British Government have harmed my work, as much as the new policy outlined by the new President of the Congress."

The paper then says:—

"To Mr. Gandhi, this means a period that might be marked by bloodshed and the revival of the repressive measures by the British Government. Mr. Gandhi's motto was 'our members must spin and not fight.' Mr. Nehru's is 'our members must fight and not spin.'

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi hopes that this excitable and enthusiastic young leader will return to him and once again invite him to lead India to freedom and he adds that 'when he realises his mistake he will find me not only willing to help him, but ready with a new programme which will startle Britain even more than did my Civil Disobedience Campaign."

TISSUE OF LIES.

I must say this note contains within quotation marks statements which are a string of unmitigated lies. The views attributed to Gandhiji and reproduced in inverted commas were never uttered by him either in the course of any interview or even a private letter for the simple reason that they have never been held by him.

Gandhiji has never had any reason to suspect that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru contemplated the use of violence for the attainment of India's independence. Evidently the man who has represented Gandhiji as uttering the words within quotation marks in this note has never seen or known Gandhiji, for some of the statements are so puerile that no man of ordinary intelligence would attribute them to Gandhiji.—United Press.

JAWAHAR RECALLS MARTIAL LAW DAYS

When Sir Fazli Helped Congress Inquiry

LAHORE (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has sent the following condolence message to Dr. Satya Pal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, to be conveyed to the relatives of late Mian Sir Fazli Husain:

"I shall be grateful to you if you will kindly convey to the relatives of Sir Fazli Husain my sorrow at his death. For the last sixteen years I hardly came in contact with him and our path lay in different directions, but I remember well our co-operation in the Punjab Martial Law Inquiry and Relief Committees. Though differing from him greatly I have admired his forceful personality and the ability that he brought to his work. We are poor enough in men of outstanding ability and his death is a serious loss to the country.—A. P.

The World Of Wireless

Follow The Test On Radio

Cricket Fans May Hear Commentary From Manchester

Listeners to the BBC's programmes from Daventry during the week beginning July 19 will have ample opportunity of following, by means of running commentaries and eye-witness accounts, the progress of play in both the second Test match between England and All-India at Manchester, and the Davis Cup Challenge Round at Wimbledon.

The second Test Match at Old Trafford is of interest because of its bearing on the selection of the next team for Australia. It is quite possible that a number of newcomers to Test cricket will be selected on this occasion, with a view to discovering their potentialities for the games next year. Howard Marshall will again describe the match for the benefit of Empire listeners, and he may have the assistance of some of the local Manchester enthusiasts, whose rich, Northern dialect adds so pleasantly to the interest of a cricket broadcast.

The Davis Cup is undoubtedly the most eagerly coveted tennis trophy in the world. Indeed it is not too much to say that there is more universal interest in the Davis Cup than in any other sport trophy. The high-spot of the contest is the Challenge Round between the representatives of Britain and the winners of the Inter-Zone eliminating competition. It is, of course, impossible to state who these will be, but F. J. Perry is confident that whatever challenger she has to oppose, England will retain the Cup for another year. Captain H. B. T. Wakelam and Colonel R. H. Brand will be responsible for the descriptions of the games.

TEST MATCH.

Transmission 2, July 25, 4 p.m. Indian Time.

Transmission 2, July 25, 5-45 p.m. Indian Time.

Transmission 2, July 25, 7-0 p.m. Indian Time.

Transmission 3, July 25, 7-30 p.m. Indian Time.

DAVIS CUP.

Transmission 2 July 25, 7-0 p.m. Indian Time.

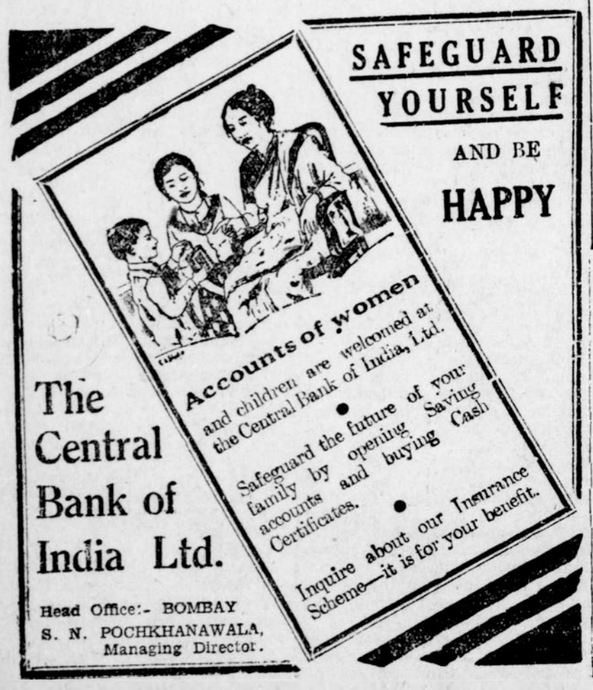
Transmission 3, July 25, 7-30 p.m. Indian Time.

TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Negro Music From B. B. C.

Negro music in America has gone through many vicissitudes. It was first brought to the notice of the people of Great Britain, after the American Civil War, by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, who created a furore by their rendering of the favourite means of expression allowed to slaves in the Southern States. The Negro is immensely sensitive to rhythm and melody, and this sensitiveness was developed to a high degree. Owing to the absence of the more refined type of musical instruments, the effects had to be secured by voice and action.

Miss Edna Thomas, who will broadcast in Transmission on Saturday, July 18, has been successful in restoring the Negro melody to its old-time spirituality. She has broadcast successfully in the Home programmes of the BBC and in America and in Australia, where she has made a successful tour. In her singing Miss Thomas usually adopts the costumes of the period with which the song deals, finding that this helps to create atmosphere. She is not only a singer of spirituals, but has specialised in the classics of the Creole native songs.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A. B. C. MISCELLANY

Chesterton And Broadcasting ... Educational Broadcasts ... Popular Canadian Radio To Be Nationalized ... The Announcers On Requirements For Their Job

Unlike many distinguished authors, the late G. K. Chesterton was not unsympathetic to broadcasting. As far back as January, 1923, when the new means of communication was in its infancy, G.K.C. allowed a speech of his on Robert Burns to be broadcast. In the course of a characteristic, delightfully whimsical address, he referred inadvertently to the Scottish National bard as 'Mr. Burns," and the number of protests he received from indignant Scottish listeners was a revelation of the new power that had arisen in broadcasting. Subsequently, he said: "Now we have found in broadcasting a way of speaking to the whole world; the tragedy is that no one has anything to say." This was not intended to be a Chestertonian paradox, but it seemed to him an awful thing to be able to speak to the whole world, and he could not imagine any man whose message was sufficiently important for the whole world to hear.

Later he broadcast on many occasions. Empire listeners will recall with pleasure his unconventional talks on books. They will remember how in a scintillating phrase he would crystallise the whole purpose of an author. Like many other writers of lesser note, Chesterton frequently did his best work when working against the clock with a printer's messenger clamouring for copy. It was the same in broadcasting. By an arrangement which was made when he first started his book talks, he was obliged to send in his manuscript only an hour beforehand, and he always liked to work on it to the last moment.

He also took part in the "Freedom" series, in which he allowed himself freedom to say many challenging things about some of our cherished institutions and ideals. He was also unsurpassed in unrehearsed debate. His last contribution was in the "Spice of Life" series, from which listeners gained the impression that life to him was still a series of thrilling adventures, lived not under extraordinary conditions in some remote part of the world, but lived by the majority of the common people of his beloved England.

We shall miss his familiar figure in Broadcasting House. We shall miss his genial charm. And listeners will miss the catch in his voice which was perhaps an indication of the heart affection from which he died. It is a matter for congratulation that, thanks to the wonderful advance of science (which he sometimes criticised as being destructive of humanity), his voice and personality and large humanity were transmitted to the ends of the earth.

Television Announcer

G. K. Chesterton, we recall, had a good story about a man who dashed out of his house, crying that he knew he had a better house and better garden somewhere. He travelled round the world in search of this ideal home and finally arrived back at the precise house and garden from which he had ventured forth.

Gerald Cock, who will be in charge of the television programmes, has had an experience somewhat similar to that of Chesterton's hero. For months he has been searching for the man who would combine the qualities necessary for the ideal television announcer. He has examined 600 photographs of good-looking men who have replied to advertisements. He has perused their credentials, and in the end he found that the most suitable candidate was in Broadcasting House all the time, in the person of Leslie Mitchell.

Mitchell joined the BBC as an announcer in 1934, and has lately been a producer in the Variety Department. He has compared many programmes, and he appeared with much acceptance in the BBC staff play, "The Sport of Kings." Mitchell will work in collaboration with Miss Elizabeth Cowell and Miss Jasmine Bligh, the two newly-appointed television hostess-announcers.

Educational Broadcasts

Statisticians in the BBC have been enquiring into the relative popularity of educational broadcasts. The total number of schools listening at the end of May, 1936, was 4,690, an increase of 900 since the beginning of the year. The increase for the whole year, 1935, was about 1,000. It has been found that travel talks are most popular, 2,120 schools listening to them. Nature-study talks, designed for listeners in rural schools, and British-history talks have also been exceedingly popular, no fewer than 1,792 schools listening to them. Other subjects, in the order of popularity are Regional geography talks, "Discovering England", senior music, and "Tracing History Backwards."

There are twenty broadcast courses available for school listening, and ten of these are listened to by well over 1,000 schools Although there has been a continuous increase in the number of listening schools, there have been a few which have dropped out. In a typical group of forty-nine schools, only one gave as the reason for dropping out that it was no longer interested. It has been found that the principal reason for schools discontinuing to listen has been the change of head-teachers.

Canadian Broadcasting

The special Committee appointed by the Canadian Parliament to enquire into the administration of broadcasting in Canada has presented a unanimous report. In brief, the recommendations are: that the present Canadian Radio Commission should be dissolved and the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act of 1932 (which established the Canadian Radio Commission) be repealed; the appointment of a Board or Corporation of nine honorary members and of a general manager thoroughly experienced in the technique of broadcasting; that the Corporation to be instituted should have the powers of the BBC plus additional authority to control political and advertising broadcasting. It is proposed, also to re-transfer the technical administration of broadcasting to the Radio Telegraphs Branch of the Department of Marine.

The Committee records its affirmation of the principle of complete nationalisation of broadcasting in Canada. Pending the accomplishment of this, listeners will continue to be dependent on private stations for much of their entertainment, and the Committee is of the opinion that the fullest co-operation should be maintained between the corporation and the private stations.

The Committee recommends that the corporation immediately considers ways and means of extending national coverage, either by linking additional private stations to the corporation's network, or by the establishment of new stations.

The Announcers Speak

Stuart Hibberd, the senior announcer of the BBC, and W. M. Shewen, the chief Empire announcer, recently faced a company of Press representatives at Broadcasting House, and for once endured and enjoyed the experience of talking to listeners who were able to talk back.

Hibberd was asked the qualifications for an ideal announcer. He said "the ideal announcer must be (1) an educated man keen on broadcasting generally, boredom soon shows in the voice; (2) quick to deal with unexpected situations; (3) the possessor of a good voice, manner, and personality, and have a good knowledge of languages and of the world generally."

He added that the BBC receives each year a large number of applications from men between thirty and thirty-five who are anxious to become announcers. That, he said, is quite a suitable age. A man has more knowledge of the world at thirty than when he first comes down from the university.

W.M. Shewen said that the Empire announcers worked more or less on the same basis as other announcers, but at a slower rate of speech. One difference between Empire listeners and Home listeners was that the Empire listeners did not like gaps in the programmes, and if an Empire announcer unexpectedly found himself with a couple of minutes to spare owing to the programme running short, he would tell his listeners something about the weather in London, or any other topic of current interest. There was no doubt that the news bulletins were the most eagerly awaited items of the Empire programmes, and the Empire service has received many expressions of appreciation for the accuracy and impartiality of these bulletins, especially in dealing with foreign affairs.

RADIO ON GOODS TRAINS

The fact that on long goods trains there are no means of communication between the locomotive and the train staffs is a source of difficulty. It is true that signals can be given by means of the steam whistle of the locomotive, but on long trains such as occur in the United States, for instance, the system is not reliable. For some years past, therefore, trials have been going on with small radio emission and receiving apparatuses operating with an energy of 15 watt. Trains thus equipped travelled 36,000 miles and the new means of communication rendered excellent service. The staffs on the locomotive and train can get into touch whenever desired, even in the case of trains over 130 wagons. At present attempts are being made to reduce the cost of the apparatuses in order to admit of their general installation.

(Continued from Col. 5).

direct value to humanity as providing a very efficient method of assisting in the preservation of life at sea. An ingenious contrivance which incorporates these quartz plates is fitted to many ships, by means of which the depth of water under the keel is electrically recorded. Similar apparatus can be used to locate the vicinity of icebergs or rocks and the presence of other vessels.

The quartz crystals from which the plates are cut must be of good quality and free from flaws, they must show some crystal faces and must not be less than 1¼ inches in diameter. At present the principal sources of supply are Brazil and Madagascar.

Policemen Of The Ether!

Radio Chief On Sun Spot Warning

LONDON, (By Mail).

M. Raymond Braillard, known as Europe's Wavelength Changer No. 1, left his famous wireless laboratory in Brussels and recently paid a short visit to London.

But his presence did not foreshadow any changes in B.B.C. wavelengths. "I am here primarily to keep an eye on the International Radio Interference Conference," he told a press representative.

M. Braillard, who is Technical Director of the International Broadcasting Union, has supervised the introduction of every wavelength plan in Europe, and since 1927 has made 800,000 wavelength measurements at his checking laboratory.

450 CHECKED NIGHTLY.

"Just now," he said, "we make 450 measurements each night. We 'police the ether' and see that all transmission regulations are carried out. If any stations offend we let them know at once and try to help them avoid causing interference. Altogether we have sent out 10,000 warnings."

M. Braillard told me that interference may be rather bad this winter owing to the incidence of the sun-spot cycle. "Sunspots are good for long-distance transmission," he explained, "but all stations thousands of miles apart can jam one another."

He was full of praise for the B. B. C.'s technicians. "They keep their stations on the proper wavelength and never give me any anxiety," he said.

"In general all European stations are improving the accuracy of their measurements, so much so that I now try to keep their wavelengths steady to one part in a million."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR RADIC DEVELOPMENT

Quartz Found At Last In Uganda

(From A Special Correspondent)

After searching for years for a source of quartz of a suitable quality and size to meet the growing demands of industry for apparatus required in wireless telegraphy television, depth sounding at sea, and in detecting the presence of icebergs, rocks and other dangers to shipping, the Imperial Institute London notifies that a possible Empire field of supply has, at last, been found in Uganda, in a locality where alluvial gold is being washed

Commercial tests in London and on the Continent have given satisfactory results. The discovery, made during investigations of samples sent to the Institute by the Geological Survey of Uganda, is important because it indicates a possible source of supply under Empire control in peace and in war.

LIMITED SUPPLY.

Quartz is almost the most abundant mineral in the earth's crust, but the supply of really good crystals of reasonably large size is quite limited. These large crystals are not required on account of any inherent beauty they may possess but because of their value to modern industry.

A plate of quartz cut parallel to particular directions in a crystal has remarkable properties. If one of these plates is either compressed drawn out, an electric current is generated and its amount, which can be measured is in proportion to the power applied. The reverse is also true, so that if an electric current is applied to the quartz plate in a certain way the plate will immediately expand or contract. Using an alternating current the plate can be made to vibrate and emit a sound-wave.

WIRELESS TO THE RESCUE.

Although these phenomena were discovered 50 years or more ago, it is only the modern advances in wireless telegraphy and television which have provided a means of turning them to practical account. The plates are now in demand for a variety of purposes. They can be used for the measurement of almost instantaneous high pressures such as are developed when a gun is fired or a blow of any kind is struck, but they are of more

(Continued in Col. 4)

Our London Letter

Distinguished Indian Passes Away

Discourse On Bhakti Yoga: Christopher Freemantle To Write Pickthall's Biography

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Gaudiya Math Mission held a reception on Thursday afternoon at the Rubens Hotel in Buckingham Palace Road to hear Dr. Samidananda Das on how 'Bhakti' or devotion has been evolved from its rudimentary stage of a simple faith in God as is evident in the Vedas through the Upanishads and the Gita and by the introduction of the Pancaratrika system. Sir Atul Chatterjee was in the chair and those who congratulated the young Indian for his learned lecture included Lord Lamington (who put a number of questions to the lecturer), Lady Chatterjee, Sir Miles and Lady Irving, Sir Ganen and Lady Roy, Dr. Betty Heimann, Mr. Sorabji, the Parsee Barrister from Lahore, Dr. Hingorani, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Mrs. Mukerjee and Dr. S. C. Mehta.

According to Dr. Das Bhakti consisted in meditation, sacrifice, worship and chanting the name of God respectively in the four epochs in the history of Indian theism. "The first book on Bhakti," Dr. Das continued, "which is now available is the famous Gita but it is nothing more than a primar on Bhakti. The Gita though speaks more of Bhakti than of the other systems of the time, yet it cannot be regarded as a complete book on Bhakti. The Gita seems to have been written at a time when Bhakti had passed the stage of "Sraddha" or simple faith and had reached a fairly advanced stage of Bhakti or exclusive devotion to God."

A SUPREME "BHAKTA"

Dr. Das then demonstrated how the Vaishnavite schools of Visnusvami, Ramanuja, Madhava and Nimbarka contributed to the development of the philosophy of Bhakti in contrast to undifferentiated monism of Sankara, his predecessors and followers. The lecturer also observed that the said Vaishnava schools were more concerned with establishing the solid philosophy of Bhakti against Mayavadism (Sankara's undifferentiated monism) than developing devotionalism from the Bhakti-form of theism. So the devotionalism of the Bhagwata found its way not through any organised sect but through individual cases until the time of Sri Chaitanya of the 16th century.

Dr. Das concluded: "The all-round development and perfection of philosophy of Bhakti is happily blended with devotionalism to the fullest extent only in the life of Sri Chaitanya and his Gaudiya Vaisnava sect. His contribution towards the psychology of devotionalism on the solid foundation of Bhakti-philosophy is perhaps supreme and unique in the religious history of the world."

Sir Atul Chatterjee complimented Dr. Das for his deep study of Indian as well as western philosophy and his scientific treatment of the subject which attracted his personal admiration.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN

The hand of death has once again deprived us of one of our eminent countrymen, who died in Hampstead in the early hours of Thursday morning. Our sympathy goes to Lady Dhingra, the widow of Sir Behari Lal Dhingra. Lady Dhingra broke down completely when the remains of her husband were cremated yesterday afternoon at Golders Green in the presence of over 80 friends. The Hindu Association of Europe looked after the cremation arrangement and its energetic secretary, Dr. K. S. Bhat, and members of the Committee, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Subba Rao, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. Bengeri, took steps to see that last rites were performed in spite of the handicaps which the Indian community generally experiences on such mournful occasions. Lady Dhingra being a member of the Sikh community, five Sikhs chanted prayers from the Sikh scriptures when two sons and a married daughter of the late Sir Behari Lal did their utmost to comfort their aged mother. Sir Phiroz Khan Noon, the new High Commissioner for India, and representatives of other Government departments with which Sir Behari Lal had been in contact, were present at the cremation.

In the death of Sir Behari Lal Dhingra, England has lost an ardent loyalist, who, to quote the "Times" was deeply opposed to terrorism, which he believed could only postpone the political advancement of his country. India has lost an eminent countryman who was an industrious student of the science of dietetics and the author, besides many articles and pamphlets, of "The Science of Health in India," in which he explained the theory of eugenics. The late Sir Behari Lal believed it to be essential to preserve health, not only for one's own sake, but for the creation of a healthy society.

PICKTHALL'S BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Christopher Freemantle is preparing a biography of the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall. Mrs Freeman has informed the press that at the request of Mr. Pickthall's widow the biography is being prepared and those who knew or corresponded with him or may have any accounts or memories of him may offer such assistance to Mr. Freemantle as is possible. Mrs. Freemantle would take care of any documents entrusted to her and would be most obliged for any help offered. Her address: Knights Mill, Quenington, Gloucestershire, England.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT

You must Remove the cause of :

RHEUMATISM, PAINFUL JOINTS, LUMBAGO, SKIN COMPLAINTS, ULCERS and SORES

BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the surest way to health as it removes the CAUSE of the complaint from the blood and restores vigour and vitality.

CLARKE'S BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE REGD. TRADE MARK

Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture

In LIQUID or TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

Local Agents : CAMA NORTON & CO., Medows Street, Bombay.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 15

Previous closing	12.61
To-day's opening	12.46
Difference	—15
To-day's closing	12.50
Difference	—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 15

Previous closing	6.80
To-day's opening	6.70
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	6.70
Difference	—10
BROACH EXT. [illegible]	
April May	Rs. 225-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 15

Cotton developed somewhat easier tendency following heavy Liverpool and Wall Street selling and hedging due to weakness of foreign cables and favourable weekly weather report and crop news but at the lower level the market displayed considerable resistance due to trade buying and local purchases with the undertone fairly steady.

Trading in October commenced at 12.46 i.e. 15 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and general selling influenced by favourable weather reports but later prices showed an upward tendency on trade and local buying influenced by droughty conditions in Oklahoma with October rallying to 12.52.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.50 with a decline of 11 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 15

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.70/12.69) 12.47/12.45
December	(12.70/12.69) 12.47/12.47
January	(12.69/12.68) 12.46/12.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July	(7.19) 7.10
American October	(6.79) 6.69
Egyptian July	(9.90) 9.80
Egyptian October	(9.81) 9.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 15

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 224-4 and Rs. 226-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 226 with New York futures about 9 points down.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 15

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 15

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£192 1/2 buyers £193 sellers. Steady) £192 1/2 buyers £193 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 5/16 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Steady) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Quiet

Electrolytic Copper £40 3/4 to £41 1/4) £41 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

JUTE

New Crop July August (£16 1/2) £16 7/16 value

Dunlop June (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning June (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4 paid and value) £7 3/4 paid and buyers

Forward (£7 13/16) £7 7/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£13) £13 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 1/4) £15 1/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 15

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July unquoted and October at 77 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but the enquiry on the whole was restricted by conflicting foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 15

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.02-1/8. Prices kept steady but there was nothing doing with traders watching weather developments.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 15

Previous closing	5.02 19/32
To-day's opening	5.02 21/32
To-day's closing	5.02 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 15

Previous closing	5.02 3/4
To-day's opening	5.02 9/16
To-day's closing	5.02 13/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 15

Previous closing	75.88
To-day's opening	75.78
To-day's closing	75.82
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 9/16 and then rose at 5.02 11/16 with a steady tendency.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 13/16

Franc opened at 75.78 and then eased to 75.84 on the lack of support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.82.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 15

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 3/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 15

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-10) £6-19-0

DISCOUNTS

London, July 15

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 15

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.72 7/8) 5.72 1/4
New York on Bombay	(38.00) 37.98
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/8) 0.94 1/8
London on Milan	(63.68) 63.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 15

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 49/1, 49/2 and 49/4. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and covering but the general enquiry was limited. However subsequently on better London cables some renewed buying set in with prices showing some recovery. However towards the close there was selling and realising. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49/1, 49/1 and 49/2.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6. Trading was somewhat more active on scattered enquiry influenced by foreign cables which induced fairly good buying and covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/5/3 and 34/5/9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 15

Wheat September	4 10 6
Wheat May 1937	4 12 6
Linseed September	8 5 3
Linseed May 1937	7 7 0

The market was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 15

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 3 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 4 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 3 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 3 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	8 3 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	8 4 9

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 15

There was active competition in very good selection Prices were firmly maintained.

Greasy lower 0-7 1/2

Greasy higher 1-8 1/2

Scoured lower 1-0

Scoured higher 2-6 1/2

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 15.

	cwts.
Wheat	24,355
Linseed	14,745
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	157
Gingellyseed	106
Groundnuts	8,053
Castorseed	51
Rice	46,938
Myrabollams	664
Cottonseed	1,564
Mowraseed	648
Gram	241
Joowar	154
Maize	130
Bajree	1,653
Indian Sugar	802
	tons.
Coal	1,481

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 14.

July	78 3/4d.
October	77 3/4d.
December	77d.
March	74 7/8d.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, July 8	£98 1/2
Thursday, July 9	£98 1/2
Friday, July 10,	£98 1/2
Monday, July 13,	£98 5/8
Tuesday, July 14,	£98 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 15

3-30 p.m.

General business was quiet but there were some good features. Giltedged securities and Indian loans improved. Home industrials in general were firm but business was only moderate. Internationals and Oil shares were quietly steady. Kaffirs were firm and fairly active with some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£84 3/4) £84 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 1/4) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8 £106 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-7 1/2 18-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Musical Industries (23-3) 23-3

Princhin Johnson (47-10 1/2) 47-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (136-7 1/2) 137-1 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (34-3) 34-9

Ford Motors (31-6) 31-1 1/2

Cable Wires (£6 3/8) £6 1/4

British American Tobacco (116-3) 116-3

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158 9) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (21-1 1/2) 20-7 1/2

Distillers (102-3) 102-3

Bred and Dyers (7-0) 7-0

British Celanese (10-3) 10-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (50-3) 50-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 49-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2

Westerns Limited Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £50 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 15

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100) 1/2) £101

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110) £110

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1955-82 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0

Donaro Tea (42-6) 43-9

Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-0) 33-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-6) 62-6

Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £13 7/8

East Rand Proprietors (61-6) 65-3

Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15

Goddar New (£10 3/8) £10 1/2

Moddar New (41-3) 41-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 37-6

Anglo Iranian (81-3) 81-3

Burma Oil (93-9) 93-9

Mexican Eagle (24-3) 24-3

Shell Transport (96-3) 96-3

Royal Dutch (£35 1/8) £35 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2

L M Ford (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4

Southern Dutch (£22) £22

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 3/4

London Board G Stock (£106) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 15

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 3/8) dol 70 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 7/8) dol 37 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 61 1/4) dol 62 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 124 1/2) dol 125 3/8

STRONG DEMAND IN KAFFIR SHARES

Steel Firm In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 15

On the Stock Exchange the strong revival of demand in Kaffir specialities provided main features. Elsewhere satisfactory undertone prevailed despite absence of business.

Interest was aroused in Chinese bonds following yesterday's statement in Commons that smuggling was diminishing.

Wall Street was firmer and active especially in mines, steels and automobiles.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged But Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, July 15

Jutes opened steady and continued so throughout day with only moderate business resulting. Coals were more or less unchanged. In teas undertone continued firm but business reported on quiet scale. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/10; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/10; four per cent loan 1943 110/15; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/3; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 107/11 small lot.

Banks: Imperial conty 393; Reserve Bank 136/8

Coals: Amalgamated 23/10 small lot; Burrakur 13/14; South Karanpura 4/1.

Jutes: Anglo-India 396/8 small lot; Bally 184/8; Belvedere 340; Clive 24 small lot; Fort William 262/8 small lots; Gourepore 606/8; Gourepore pref 136; Howrah 49/6; Hukumchand pref 108/8; Kamarhatty 491; New Central 296; National 21/6; Reliance 69; Union 378.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7; Bengal Telephone pref 14/8; Bengal Telephone ordy 20/14; Bhagalpore Electric 8/2; Benares Electric 18/2; Hukumchand Electric and Steel 10/8; Jubbulpore Electric 14/9; Muzaffarpur Electric 10/10; Rawalpindi Electric 24/4; Shahjahanpur Electric 6/6; Arthur Butler ordy 16/8; Britannia Building and Iron 3/14; Bengal Iron 6; Bengal Iron pref 13/14; Indian Iron and Steel 9/10; Associated Hotels pref 94; British India Corporation ordy 4; Bengal Paper ordy 113; Mysore Paper 4/10; Titaghur Paper ordy 25/2; Titaghur Paper defd 11/2; Midnapore Zemindary 71/8.

Sugars: Carew and Company 24; Bharat 9/8; Basti 271/8; Raza 18/12; Samastipore 10/2.

Teas: Bishnauth 27/8; Tezpore ordy 8/14; Tezpore pref 11/14.

Debenture: 7 per cent Shree Radha Krishna Sugar Mills 105.—A. P.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 15

The local market was quiet to-day with general selling. Decline in raw cotton prices had a weakening effect on cottonseed. There was more desire to secure profits. The market is highly manipulated and we think it advisable to secure profits. To-day's fluctuations were as under:—

Groundnut—			
August opening	52	4	0
August highest	52	14	0
August lowest	52	2	0
August closing	52	6	0
Groundnut—			
February opening	39	8	0
February highest	39	14	0
February lowest	39	6	0
February closing	39	12	0
Castorseed—			
September opening	37	0	0
September highest	37	1	0
September lowest	36	8	0
September closing	36	10	0
Castorseed—			
May opening	36	0	0
May highest	36	6	6
May lowest	36	0	0
May closing	36	5	0
Cottonseed—			
September opening	23	7	0
September highest	23	9	0
September lowest	23	1	0
September closing	23	4	0
Cottonseed—			
January opening	22	7	0
January highest	22	10	6
January lowest	22	3	6
January closing	22	5	0

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 14.

July	1.02 1/8c.
September	1.02 1/8c.
December	1.03 1/2c.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 10th day of July 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	35,72,52,000
Notes in circulation	164,64,37,000
Total Notes issued	200,36,89,000
Total Liabilities	200,36,89,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	68,31,71,000
Total of A	112,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	64,22,75,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,40,26,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	200,36,89,000
Ratio of Total of A to 56.206 per cent.	Liabilities:

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 10th July 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	11,57,48,000
(b) Banks	31,93,10,000
(c) Others	42,91,000
Bills Payable	4,77,000
Other Liabilities	1,04,82,000
Rupees	55,03,08,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	35,72,52,000
Rupee Coin	4,77,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,08,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,07,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad**	12,75,54,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	44,000
Investments	5,93,46,000
Other Assets	52,20,000
Rupees	55,03,08,000

*Includes £46,600 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 15.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. Silton Hall of 2810 Reg. tons, Capt. R Harrison, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalapadma of 2326, Reg. tons, Capt. R R Memory, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, July 15.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Schonfels of 5313 Reg. tons, Capt. J Unger, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen, with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Sumatra Maru of 4272 Reg. tons, Capt. T Kawai, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Barpeta of 1892 Reg. tons, Capt. W Dewhurst, sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Forts with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s.s. Steel Age of 3821 Reg. tons, Capt. J W Morton, sailed for Calcutta in ballast.

LOADING

Bombay, July 15.

The following steamers entered for loading on 15-7-36:—

S.S. Vasna (M M and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Baroda (M M and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Strathaird (M M and Co.) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. City of Marseilles (K N and Co.) for Marseilles, Plymouth, Hull, Antwerp, Dunkirk via Karachi and back Port Said.

Tagore Supports Bengal Hindus' Memorial

APPEAL FOR MODIFICATION OF COMMUNAL AWARD

"Govt. Communique Cannot Override India Act Provision"

CALCUTTA, July 15.

To-day, when we find all through the West ruthless repression of freedom and that callously arrogant cynicism which is indifferent to the widespread human misery and injustice, I still must, almost against all contrary evidence, place my confidence in the sensitiveness to ideals of humanity which I considered as the characteristic trait of Western mind and feel inclined to appeal to the chivalrous humanity of the Englishman, representing the best ideals of Western culture.

"I am sure the higher stratum of English life does not solely constitute of persons like the late Premier, who betrayed his often pronounced ideals when they concerned India or some Viceroy who cleverly navigated the White Paper boat into the stagnant water of inanity and who must have inwardly chuckled at all our discomfitures and blunders of inexperience.

SELF-RELIANCE REMEDY

"If this pathetic faith that dies hard is an illusion then let us leave this child's play of meetings and conferences and exclusively concentrate our attention to build our own history in unaided and dignified aloofness and in patient wisdom. Or even fall back upon stoic indifference of the Oriental mind—the indifference that unconsciously prepares the soil for unwelcome and unaccustomed cataclysm".

With this peroration Poet Rabindranath Tagore concluded his presidential address at a representative Conference of Hindu citizens of Calcutta held this afternoon at the Town Hall to discuss the Communal Award.

Among the distinguished Hindu leaders who participated in this conference were Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, Acharya P. C. Ray, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. J. N. Bose, Liberal leader, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Sir Badridas Goenka, and others.

SUPPORT TO MEMORIAL

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Conference:—

This Conference of Hindus of Bengal wholeheartedly supports the Memorial submitted on their behalf to the Secretary of State for India for the modification of the Communal Award, which is anti-national and undemocratic and wholly unjust to Bengal. Hindus, which curtails their existing rights and will operate as a punitive measure against them.

This meeting requests the Secretary of State for India to take action under section 308 (4) of Government of India Act for purposes of redressing the wrongs inflicted on Hindus of Bengal by the Communal Award and further submits that any assurance to the contrary such as that given by the Government of India in their communique of July 2, 1935, cannot override a provision of Statute and thereby render it inoperative only where a Hindu minority is concerned.

This meeting appoints a Committee with power to add to their number to take effective steps to secure a reversal of communal award.—United Press.

WORLD REFLECTIONS

(Continued From Page 6)

problems, then the idea is naturally deserving of praise. But if making this country "youth-conscious" means to set young people apart from other men and women, or to create antagonism between one age group and another, or to persuade any particular group that its members alone know what trouble is, then the idea is merely pernicious. A great deal of the talk about youth movements and youth-consciousness is not only misleading, it is the bunk. Presumably, youth, in this connection, means those from the middle or late teens to the late twenties or very early thirties. But it is just as important to have movements and national consciousness for children and adults in the thirties, forties and fifties, not to mention later decades, as it is to have them for youths.—"Saturday Evening Post," Philadelphia.

End Of Roman Blackmail

By maintaining his grip over Austria, Mussolini succeeded for a time in preventing better understanding between Vienna and the Little Entente. He also entertained hopes that he might be able to smash the Little Entente by some similar method. But now, when the Popular Front is on the top in Spain and France and the Little Entente is more united than ever, the Mussolinian spectre has lost its terror.

Rome knows that if Turkey regains her right to fortify the Straits the last shred of her former prestige will have disappeared in the Mediterranean. That is why the Italians are so violently opposed to the Turkish request. It also shows that Mussolini never intended that there should be serious talks to consider a Mediterranean understanding. Any pact of that kind would only act as a bar to the adventures which Italy wants. Germany is pursuing the same tactics. Their aims and methods are identical.—"Le Populaire," Paris.

Pan-Arabic Movement In Morocco

The Arab unrest in Palestine has not failed to have its effect in Morocco, the Arab Sultanate under French protection.

As in Palestine, the pan-Arab movement is directed both against the French and the Jews and several Moroccan cities have been the scene of grave riots. French colonies there are in much the same position as the Jews in Palestine and they are preparing to resist mob-attacks by force of arms Consuls of foreign powers have already addressed an urgent request both to the Sultan and the French Resident to take urgent measures to quell the unrests which have already developed into a distinctly anti-alien movement. A delegation of French war-veteran farmers, representing about one-third of the whole resident French population, has embarked for Paris to draw the attention of the Government to the grave peril of Morocco.—"Echo de Paris," Paris.

Manoeuvres At Jutland

The recent German manoeuvres at sea were partly held in Danish waters and this has given many people food for thought. They believe that in another war, Germany would certainly occupy Denmark, if only temporarily.

First, in order to provide herself with the necessary food. Denmark has a large surplus of eggs, butter, milk and meat. Secondly, Danish ports and waters would serve the German Navy as invaluable bases in the North Sea and would be particularly useful in a conflict against Russia. Whether the present manoeuvres have shown sufficient strength to control Danish waters is not yet known, but it is clear that a plan to this effect exists.—"Die Neue Weltbuhne", Prague.

Rome-Berlin Game

The German Press is stressing the political importance of the Italian Air Chief's visit to Germany. In spite of this, discerning students of world politics will be able to prove that so far nothing justifies the German assertion. The whole business is hardly more than a diplomatic "stunt" designed to frighten the world

The accords so far concluded are purely technical and although they may become political, there is nothing to show that Rome would welcome such a development. Both Italy and Germany are using the visit as a means of impressing the other Powers. Both countries display a studied indifference towards Geneva, but secretly they are anxiously watching each other and the League. Anything may happen in the future, but at present there is little likelihood of a real Italo-German understanding—"Heraldo", Madrid.

World Boycott Of Japan?

There seems to be a minority of administration advisers that is not concerned with Europe at all, but with the Orient. Their purposes are very different. They were greatly impressed, last October, by the League's boycott of Italy, and have been considering the feasibility of a boycott of Japan. The relative failure of the Italian boycott has not discouraged them.

But if Japan should conquer and garrison China—and highly placed American diplomats believe that Japan would like to do exactly this—very large Eri-

(Continued in column 4.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

tish, American and French business interests would be jeopardised. As long as Japan's action was against China rather than Soviet Russia, big business could undoubtedly be counted on to support sanctions of a far-reaching character. The United States, the British Empire, including India, the Dutch Empire, and Latin America, are Japan's great overseas markets. England controls the Far Eastern policy of the Netherlands; if United States could control the policies of Latin America, England and the United States, acting together, could destroy Japan's foreign trade. It would be a far more potent weapon against Japan than the American and British fleets.—"The New Republic," New York.

Dardanelles

A British concession to Russia on the Dardanelles question would call for very serious consideration.

Britain appears to have no scruples in asking Germany to tolerate a situation which she herself would not accept. She does not consider the third Party, Germany, but follows her own interests. Even the sponsors of this proposed solution of the Dardanelles question must be perfectly clear that the same unrest and disquiet would result in the Baltic as that which they wish to prevent in their own particular sphere of interest. Germany has until now maintained a consistent reserve on the Dardanelles question, but Britain cannot be allowed to solve this at Germany's expense.—"Deutsche Diplomatische Correspondenz."

Anglo-French Entente

The supporters of this alliance, the group round Mr. Churchill, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Duff Cooper, ought to consider precisely what might happen if Great Britain allowed herself to make an alliance.

Balkan countries seem at last to be obtaining their wish for automatic assistance pacts with France and Great Britain. Did Great Britain really want this? It is hard to believe that the British nation, after having striven with all her might ever since the World War against a fresh alliance with France and against being dragged into the disputes of others, should now be more seriously inclined towards such an alliance.—"Frankfurter Zeitung", Frankfurt.

AMERICAN COTTON

BOMBAY, July 15

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was strong during the early part of the day on favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying but later prices declined partially on profit taking. Weather in the North-West continues clear and hot temperatures over 100 degrees were recorded locally. Conditions elsewhere are generally unsettled and rainy. The market was dominated by weather with bullish enthusiasm less apparent owing to good rains in the Eastern and in portions of the Western belts, though the Session closed steadily with a gain of 20 cents per bale.

Consumption of cotton continues on a higher scale and cloth prices are firm but business is becoming slow. The feeling in favour of a reaction is increasing and there is more desire to secure profits. Bulls are watching weather developments.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 12 points with October 12.69 and under trade buying a further rise of 5 points was recorded with October 12.74 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was a marked absence of any buying and later prices declined on increased realising. Prices declined 14 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 13.56c. per lb.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 13.17c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 6.77. Cotton market responded to firm Eastern advices and to bullish consumption estimates and replacement of previously liquidated long interest. Later on fresh speculative buying and straddle buying met local realising on favourable weather. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points at 7.64d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with January 5.75.

Sakels futures market was very steady and prices closed at a rise of 11 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 17 points at 10.25. Uppers futures advanced 6 points and Spot Cotton prices rose 14 points at 8.52d. per lb.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm with active buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 36 to 39 points and Ashmouni futures gained 17 to 32 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 12.74+17 (10-26 a.m.), lowest 12.60+03 (2.52 p.m.).

Liverpool October highest 6.83+10, lowest 6.74+01.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Sentiment reactionary, but no pressure.

One of their New York Friends cabled as under:—

Market steady but hesitating around present prices. Goods Market continues firm. Look for more favourable weather.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to improving statistical position. Offerings very limited. Lancashire yarn advices are favourable. Our opinion is that we shall see higher prices.

New York.—Consumption report bullish. Much of the recent buying has been speculative. Crop has improved owing to favourable weather. Think well of taking profits.

New York.—Crop accounts from Texas generally favourable. Beneficial rains in East of Mississippi. Less active demand for spots. Small business in dry goods. Prices firm. Further advance depends on bullish developments. Prefer buying on declined only. Secure profits on advances.

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 14.

October.	12.61+04
December.	12.59+03
January.	12.58+05
March.	12.57+05
May.	12.56+05
Middling Spot.	13.56+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 14.

July.	13.31+04
October.	12.56+03
December.	12.55+02
Middling Spot.	13.17+04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports, 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent, 2,000 bales.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 15.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1.2d. to £6-18-10. London Paris Exchange rate declined 6 points at 75.88. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.02 19/32. London silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/16d to 19 5/8d. Montreal silver prices as well as New York silver prices were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.2 3/8.

The local market was quiet and featureless. In the absence of any development in foreign markets, the local market is fluctuating within a narrow range with limited turnover.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 4 3
Shravan delivery	34 4 6
Shravan Teji-Mandi	0 2 9
Bhadarva delivery	34 4 9
Bhadarva Teji-Mandi	0 5 0

SILVER.

Ready	49 1 0
Shravan delivery	49 2 0
Shravan Teji-Mandi	0 11 6
Bhadarva delivery	49 3 6
Bhadarva Teji-Mandi	1 7 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 14.

July	44.90—
September	44.95—05
December	45.25—

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 14.

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-18-10

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 15

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£36 17 6
Standard copper 3 months	£37 3 9
Electrolytic copper	£41 5 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 14 0

Tone: Very steady.

SEEDS.

London, July 14.

Linseed La Plata Hull, C.I.F. /Ton July sellers	£11/11/3
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. paid	...13-10-0
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton July/Aug. paid	£14/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/ Cont) C.I.F ton July/Aug. sellers	£13/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay C.I.F. ton July/Aug. sellers	£13/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 14.

Linseed, naked, London, per cwt July sellers	26/9
Linseed, naked, London, per cwt Sept/Dec. paid and sellers	26/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 13/16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C andF—

Calcutta July/Aug. per cwt. Nominal 6/7 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C andF—

Bombay July/Aug. per cwt. Nominal 6/4 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C andF—

Karachi July/Aug. per cwt. Nominal 6/4 1/2

PRODUCE

London, July 14.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels	Nominal
Wheat, South Australian parcels July sellers	33

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL: July 14.

July.	7.20+06
August.	7.06+07
September.	6.92+07
October.	6.80+07
November.	6.69+06
December.	6.67+06
January.	6.65+06
February.	6.64+06
March.	6.63+05
April.	6.62+05
May.	6.61+05
June.	6.59+05
Middling Spot.	7.64+06

10-12 A.M. Quotations

October.	6.77
January.	6.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

July.	9.89
October.	9.80
November.	9.57
January.	9.23
March.	9.07
May.	8.93
July.	8.88
Middling Spot.	10.25

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good staple), 5.84.

Fine, (Good staple), 5.99.

Superfine, (Good staple), 6.14.

Oomra, Fine, (No. 1 staple), 5.90.

Superfine, (No 1 staple), 6.05.

Choice, (No. 1 staple), 6.20.

Bengal, Good, 4.70.

Fully Good, 4.80.

Fine, 4.92.

NEW YORK, 11.00 A.M.

NEW YORK, July 14.

October.	12.69
December.	12.66
January.	12.64
Noon Call	
July	—
October.	12.66
December.	12.63

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 15.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 225/12 for Broach A/M. and declined to Rs. 224/12 on professional unloading. There appears reactionary feeling and buyers are holding aloof. Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 239/8. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 10 points. There was increased selling in the local but later prices rallied on covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	239 4 0
Broach A/M	224 12 0
Oomra July	214 0 0
Oomra D/J	204 12 0
Bengal July	198 12 0
Bengal D/J	163 12 0

Cotton Tenders

Manza	340/345

Bombay, July 15.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	16,300	57,800
Bengal	250	750
Oomra	100	1,800

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 15.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	209	205	200	196
Punjab	...	209	205	200	196
Oomra No. 3	226	223	220	216	...
C. P. No. 1	236	233	230	226	...
C. P. No. 2	232	229	226	222	...
Broach No. 2	...	248	244	241	237
Punjab-Ame.	...	258	254	251	247
Surat	...	283	279	276	272
Rajpipla	...	280	276	273	269
Navsari	...	289	285	282	278

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 15.

Bengal Superfine	201/203
Bengal Fine	199/200
Bengal F.G.	196/197
C. P. 1 Fine	222/224
C. P. 2 Fine	220/221
Arvi Fine	220/221
Ellichpur Fine	219/220
Berar Fine	218/219
Khamgaon Fine	218/219
Mulkapur Fine	212/215
Khandesh Fine	203/205
Jalna/Sailu	203/205
Burwah Sanavad	218/219
Mathia	196/195
Broach Fine	238/240
Dhollera	234/236
Punjab/American	240/245
Sindh-American	240/245
Cambodia	280/282
Compta	230/235
Westerns	220/230
Miraj	225/227
Jagadia Ankleshwar	270/272
Surat	274/276
Navsari	280/282
Kampala	358/363

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 15

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	151	302,673
Central India	142	281,498
Barsi and Nagar	272	172,819
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	40,345
Berar	197	339,593
Central Provinces	...	96,394
Total Oomras	1,062	1,233,322
Dholera	3,783	274,095
N W Provinces	127	63,052
Rajputana	50	109,351
Sind-Punjab	511	447,527
Broach	1,191	391,980
Coompta and Dharwar	893	93,681
Westerns-Northerns	1,033	64,216
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	203	18,262
Persian	...	9
American	13	27,023
Egyptian and African	1,006	233,576
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	9,787	2,966,704

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	751	485,552
Japan and China	2,468	1,268,727
Coast Ports	...	37,261
Up-country by Rail	...	201,809
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	44,008
Total	3,219	2,038,357

U. S Cotton Consumption

Bombay, July 15.

U.S.A. cotton mill consumption for June amounted 556,000 bales.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	41
Electric Bond Common	25
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	87
Consolidated Gas	41
Columbia Gas	21
United Corpn.	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	15
American Tel. and Tel.	172 1/4
Western Union Telg.	88 1/2
New York Central	39 1/4
Erie R. R.	14
Union Pacific R. R.	129
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	62 1/4
Amr. Water Works Com.	26
Anaconda Copper Mining	37
General Motor	70
Sperry Corp.	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
Socony	14
Chase Bank	47 1/2
National City Bank	40 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
American Smelting	82
North Amr. Com.	34
Montogomery Ward	45

Buoyant market.

Total Business—1 3/4 million.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 15.

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 5/8
Banks selling T T	264 5/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 14th instant	5.02 3/8
Japan/London 15th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 15th instant	7.33 1/2
Hongkong/London 15th instant	1/3 17/32
Shanghai/London 15th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 14th instant	75.88
London/Belgium 14th instant	29.71
London/Switzerland 14th instant	15.35 3/4
London/Berlin 14th instant	12.45
London/Stockholm 14th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 14th instant	5.02 3/4
London/Amsterdam 14th instant	7.37 1/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 13th instant	£6-18-8 1/2
Gold 14th instant	£6-18-10
Silver London Ready 13th instant	19 11/16
14th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 13th instant	19 3/4
14th instant	19 11/16
New York Ready. 13th instant	45
14th instant	45

U. S. Weather Forecast

EASTERN: Partly cloudy to cloudy probably thunder showers.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy and warmer.

WESTERN: Partly cloudy to cloudy to cloudy, probably thunder showers.

London Discounts 3 Mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 13th instant	3/4 p.c.
14th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	5 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 15th July 1936, tenders to the amount of £945,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 10th July 1936 was £890,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 14.

Rupee Paper, 3½ p.c., £73-1/2.

Indian Stock, 3 p.c., 1948 or later, £85-3/4.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c., 1931 or later, £98-7/8.

Indian Stock, 4½ p.c. 1950/55. £115-1/2.

Consols, 2½ p.c., £84-3/4.

Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c. 1961 £107-1/4.

War Loan, 3½ p.c. 1952, £106-1/8

Funding Loan, 4 p.c., 1960/69, £117-3/8.

Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. £115-5/8.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, £14-1/2.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London reg), £101.

National Bank of India £44-7/8

P. & O. Banking Corporation, £10

EXCHANGES.

London, July 14.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02 3/4
Paris	75.88
Berlin	12.45
Madrid	36.63 1/2
Amsterdam	7.37 1/4
Brussels	29.71
Milan	63.68
Berne	15.35 3/4
Prague	121.06

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 1/

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/10
3 per cent 1951/54	103/7
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/7
4 per cent 1943	111
4 per cent 1960/70	115/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/9

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947	110/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103/8

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/8/3 and improved to Rs. 99/10.

London opening sterling was unchanged and in the local market 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 99/10/3.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, July 14.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	98 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	101
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

Individual Limit On Trading In One Delivery In Cotton

BOMBAY: July 15.

Messrs. E.J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

Last evening Reuters reported:—

"N. Y. Cotton Exchange has reduced the maximum limit of interest in any one delivery month from 1 million to 2,50,000 bales stating the reduction is made due to the fact that Government participation in the Futures Market has terminated."

Several of our clients enquired regarding the meaning of this and we, therefore, cabled New York and received the following explanation:

No 'one' customer is allowed to carry 'more' than 2,50,000 bales of futures in any 'one' delivery month. This has no significance as only the American Government require such large facilities.

American Cotton Figures

	1935-36	1934-35
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 14-7-36	7092000	4383000
Receipts Yesterday 14-7-36	5000	3000
Exports to date 14-7-36	6170000	4881000
Stock at Ports 10-7-36	1341000	1181000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-7-36	1347000	1161000
Stock at Liverpool 10-7-36	720000	635000
Visible Supply 10-7-36	3617000	3418000
Quantity in sight 10-7-36	12348000	8019000
Quantity out of sight 10-7-36	14837000	9919000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 12/ 13th July	7,250
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,956,917
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,386,318
Increase	570,599

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 154 Jan. 126 at Cross Rate 5.02 19/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/August 241—Liverpool July 7.16 Rs. 70 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 241—Liverpool May 6.57 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 226/8—New York May 12.56 Rs. 51 at Cross Rate 5.02 19/32.

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 14.

Broach J/A. Op. 241 1/4; Highest 243 1/4; Lowest 241 1/4; Closing 242 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 227 1/2; Highest 228 3/4; Lowest 227 1/4; Closing 228 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 219 1/2; Highest 220; Lowest 218 3/4; Closing 218 3/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 207 1/2; Highest 208 1/2; Lowest 207 1/2; Closing 208 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 199 3/4; Highest 200; Lowest 198 1/2; Closing 198 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 165 3/4; Highest 166; Lowest 165 3/4; Closing 166.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 4 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 26 3/4.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 15.

July	216.20—80
September	212.90—100
October	211.20—80
November	209.60—120
January	206.90—90

NERVOUS FEELING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Increased Selling In Speculative Counters

Bombay, July 15.

The local Share Bazar again recorded sharp declines on nervous unloading by outsiders. Professional operators also helped the downward trend and the undertone of the market was weak.

Those who were bullish near the top of the market are losing confidence but it was definitely pointed out that the recent rise was too rapid and to a great extent unjustified. Now when the support of professional operators is withdrawn prices are declining with a marked absence of any buying.

Some of the speculative counters which commanded the attention of the general public have recorded heavy declines during the last three days. The general sentiment is greatly disturbed and the outlook of the market is rendered uncertain. The present decline although it may proceed further, we will not be surprised to see sharp rallies. These rallies will be difficult to be maintained as without the support of bona-fide investors, no market is safe.

At the end of the last month, narrow budly differences were taken for a healthy sign of the market but these small differences were mainly due to large sums of idle money which were seeking for some investment. Interest on savings account and current accounts being reduced, capitalists were satisfied even with the small return. The Share Bazar was overbought and now the market is correcting its position.

A few days back it was believed by a majority of Operators that, ".....shares are bound to go up" and remained surprisingly steady, but now these very shares are falling with bewildering rapidity involving optimistic Bulls in heavy and quite unexpected losses, because factors that govern the price of shares are both numerous and uncertain. Complex mass of these factors makes the investor's task of selecting suitable shares difficult and the speculator's position is even more precarious. For a speculator these problems are further complicated by sudden and often violent price fluctuations which we witness so often in Share Bazar. There is a class of operators, who possess what is known as "herd mentality." They become Bulls in a rising market and keep on buying irrespective of price level and own ability. They also become sellers in a declining market irrespective of due consideration. These operations are the main causes of daily ups and downs.

The market opened quiet to-day at prices below previous close and under scattered buying there was small improvement. As soon as the demand was satisfied professional operators began to hammer the market and sharp declines followed. At times scattered covering caused small rallies but every time attracted sellers and prices registered further breaks. The market was much unsettled all speculative counters declined heavily.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay: July 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	686 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	151 4
100 Central India	251 4
100 Colaba	123 12
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	116 4
100 Gokak	202 8
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	55 0
100 Khatau	63 12
100 Kohinoor	216 4
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	5 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	705 0
250 Model	39 0
50 Mysore	81 4
100 New Great	112 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 15.

Century 150 152 151
Bom. Dyeing 697 700 683 691 686
Kohinoor 223 215 216
Central India 257 247 252 248 250 251
New Great 118 111 112
Simplex 68 65 66
Swadeshi 168 165 166
Bundi 37/4
I. Cement 508 512 503 506 505 506 507 508
Punjab 26/6 26/4
Shahabad 502 503 500 501
Andhra 1695 1682 1685 1680 1670
Tata Hydro 181/4 180
Tata Power 1680 1672 1680 1665 1668 1661 1667 1660 1666 1661 1662
Tram Ord. 162 161/14 160
T. Steel Dfd. 737 738 718 723 717 725 716 722 717 721 717/8
T. Steel Ord. 182/12 184 181 182 180/8 182/4 180/4 180/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 164/8 163/8 163/12
Bellapur 207 208 205 207 203 206 200 203 201 202
B. Steam 305 307/8
B. Burma 522 527 508 512 507 511 507 502/8

100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	1800 0
50 Simplex	66 4
100 Swadeshi	165 0
100 Swan	88 12
25 Tata	9 4
500 Vishnu	1185 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	119 4
25-50 Central	36 0
500 Imperial	1601 4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	395 2
50-100 India	135 0
100 Reserve Bank	139 8
5 Union	5 10
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 4
70 Gwalior	125 0
160 Indian	508 2
40 Katni Defd.	2390 0
100 Katni Ordinary	388 12
75 Okha	280 0
10 Punjab	26 4
100 Shahabad	501 4
70 United	142 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	48 4
200 Oriental	5325 0
10-50 Vulcan	8 7
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	179 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1670 0
10 Ajmer	13 11
50 Bombay Tram	160 0
100 Bombay Suburban	202 8
10 Broach	12 0
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	180 0
1000 Tata Power	1662 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	922 8
100 C. Province	100 4
100 Dhond Baramati	108 0
100 Gujrat	91 0
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 12
500 Tapty Valley	795 0
MININGS.	
30 Shivrajpur	37 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	717 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	180 12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	218 12
50 Belapur Sugar	202 8
250 Bombay Steam	305 0
125 Bombay Burma	507 8
50 Bombay Burma Con.	170 10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5 8
50 Bombay Telephone	117 0
100 Indian Bleaching	116 4
100 Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000 Port Canning	573 12
15 Scindia	18 9
30 Premier Construction	83 4
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,475 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	130 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1607 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9
7 p.c. Vishnu	662 8

PRINCIPAL MOVEMENT IN SHARES

Bombay, July 15.

	Prev. Close.	To-day Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close	Diff.
B. Dyeing	702/8	697	700	683	686	—16/8
Central India	258/2	257	257	248	251/4	— 7
Swadeshi	170/10	168	170	163	165	— 5/10
Indian Cement	510	508	512	503	508/2	— 1/14
Andhra	1695	1695	1695	1670	1670	—25
Power	1677/8	1680	1680	1660	1662/8	—15
T. Steel Def.	732/8	727	736	716	715/8	—17
T. Steel Or.	183	182/12	184	180/4	180/12	— 1/12
Bellapur	206/4	207	208	201	202/8	— 3/12
Burma	527/8	522	527	502/8	507/8	—20

New York Sugar

New York, July 14.

September	2.82
December	2.77
January	2.55—01
May	2.55—01

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 6 0
July/September shipment	3 14 6
October/December shipment	3 13 6
Kesar ready	13 7 0
Suraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F.3.80

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936

Indian Women Don't Look For Favours

THEY CLAIM ONLY EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

A Reply To Congress President's Statement

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has issued the following statement:—

I am sure the women of India will welcome Pandit Jawaharlal's statement to the Press in reply to the Gujerat women's protest to him.

GRATIFYING, BUT BAFFLING.

The clear expression of his views is refreshing and his appreciation of their part in the struggle is gratifying. But his arguments are rather baffling.

OUT OF TOUCH.

He is evidently out of touch with the Women's Movement in India and its trend or he would not have taken the Gujerat women's representation as a move on their part to seek favours.

NO FAVOURS.

It is a well-known fact that, at least so far, as the thinking conscious women go, they abhor all favours.

WHAT THEY COMPLAIN OF

Every women's organisation in the country fought against the principle of reservation of seats and special women's constituencies in the new constitution just as violently as they fought against communal electorates. With equal vigour they opposed the right of franchise leased on wifehood, although they were not unaware of the fact that under the present condition of the country and their own social position, they had numerically every advantage to gain. They are far surer of getting women into the legislatures through these means than with open competition with men or by depending for their franchise on their own rights.

THEIR SELF-RESPECT.

Still it was their sense of self-respect that made them oppose these measures. That they failed is another matter. I know of women who insisted on their names being entered on the voters' list on their own literacy qualifications and refused to go in as wives of voters. Some of them are definitely refusing to stand for the women's seats and prefer the general ones. It is, therefore, hardly fair to characterise them as still wanting to rely on others' goodwill. On the contrary it has been just the other way about and they have been a striking contrast to many of the men who under a variety of labels and names, are for ever seeking favours and concessions from some authority or another.

LEGITIMATE AND JUST.

Nowhere in any province have the women asked for any special favours from the Congress organisation. All the executives being elective bodies, the women gladly take their chance along with men in the various elections. But when a departure is made from this at the top and selection is made by nomination leaving them out, then the door is arbitrarily shut on them and they have every right to complain and their complaint becomes both legitimate and just. It arises not out of their weakness, but out of their very strength. All that they seek is equal opportunity and given that, they will take their stand on their own merit, not on their sex or their helplessness, and face defeat or success.

IF IT WAS ELECTED. . . .

Had the Working Committee been an elected body and no woman had either stood or having stood, failed, there would have been no room for grievance and I am certain the President would have received no protests. Many of the Congress Committees today have hardly any women on them, but I do not think women have sought their inclusion by appeals to the Presidents of these Committees The question only arises where important bodies are nominated and the open door is deliberately shut. Then it is up to those who have the responsible task of forming those bodies to show fairness and justice.

NO SEPARATE INTEREST

I do not hold that the interest of women is separate from that of men. Fundamentally their interest is determined by the class they belong to. But due to a variety of circumstances they have become a suppressed element on their own and doubly subject. Although a working class woman is socially freer because of her economic independence than a Maharani who is a pitiable prisoner in a guilded cage, still in her own proletariat class, she is a disadvantage socially as compared with men. Men are still the masters because tradition dies hard. This is what creates what is called the women's problem.

STRANGE LOGIC

I am not a Suffragist, I am a Socialist and I know that the women's question is intrinsically a part of the entire human problem and that the ultimate liberation of women can be achieved only by the liberation of all the exploited classes. But as every suppressed element needs to be roused, organised, en-

(continued on page 4)

PASSENGERS HAVE TO PAY

How Government Will Collect Money For Howrah Bridge

CALCUTTA, July 14.

It is now definitely learnt that towards the cost of maintenance of the New Howrah Bridge the construction of which will soon be taken up, the Bengal Government propose to impose with effect from the 1st of April, 1937:

(1.) A levy of 1-1/2 per cent. on the annual valuation of all lands and buildings in Calcutta;

(2.) A tax of not more than two pies to be levied on every maund of goods except salt, manganese ore, and coal, conveyed on the East Indian Railway and Bengal Nagpur Railway into or from the Howrah station;

(3.) A tax of not more than 3 pies on every passenger of E. I. R. & B. N. Rly. brought to or taken from the Howrah station;

(4.) A tax at the rate of 6 pies in the case of every first class passenger and 3 pies in the case of every second class passenger travelling by the ferry service conducted by the Port Commissioner in the river Hooghly.—United Press.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION

Mining Engineer And Inspector Dead

JHARIA, July 14.

Mr. J. G. Cunningham, Chief Mining Engineer of the Andrew Yule group of collieries, died in hospital this afternoon from the effects of injuries received in an explosion which occurred this morning in Adjai second colliery at Sitarampur, 138 miles from Calcutta. His funeral took place this evening.

Mr. A. G. Lang, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Jairam Setlia, Raising Contractor, were seriously injured. The condition of the former is grave.

Mr. L. P. Banerjee, manager and P. K. Das, overman, were seriously injured and taken to hospital at Asansol.

Details of the tragedy indicate that the colliery was not working owing to flooding. These five men went underground to inspect the condition of the mine, and it was while they were there that the explosion occurred. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The Indian manager of the mine was seriously injured. The Chief Inspector of Mines and other mining officials and European managers of several collieries have gone to the scene of the disaster.

Mr. Lang died in hospital in the evening. His wife was present at his bedside. The funeral will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

Manager Dies

An Asansol message states:

In connection with yesterday's colliery explosion, the manager Mr. Banerjee died in hospital, Mr. Lang's funeral took place to-day.—A. P.

While originally it was anticipated that the Indo-Japanese negotiations would commence on July 16, it is now learnt that July 20 is fixed as the provisional date, says an Associated Press message from Simla.

Lancashire v. All-India at Old Trafford. Photo shows Paynter (Lancs) snipes out, misses and stumped by Hussain (All-India)

APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS' BOARD

Suggestion Impracticable To Adopt, Says C. P. Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 14.

Doctor Khare, President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress, received the following letter from Reforms Officer in a reply to a letter, suggesting the appointment of the Honorary Women Workers' Board to issue certificates of literacy to women voters eligible to participate in the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly. In reply to your letter, dated June 27, I am desired to send you a copy of the press communique, dated July 7, extending the time limit within which applications for inclusion in electoral rolls may be made, to July 25 and announcing certain modifications in the method of a proof of possession of educational qualifications.

SUGGESTIONS IMPRACTABLE.

I am to say that the Governor in Council regrets he is unable to adopt your suggestions that the Government should refer to the claims of applicants to various universities and that boards of honorary women workers would tour in constituencies and issue certificates of literacy. Apart from in question of desirability of these changes, it is impracticable to adopt them.

The Government is also not prepared to allow persons who fail to make applications to make their claims to revising in authority for inclusion of names in the rolls by virtue of qualifications, in respect of which applications are necessary.

GOVT'S ASSURANCE.

With reference to your statement, that considerable number of qualified voters are excluded from the electoral rolls not yet published, I am to say that every effort is being made to make rolls as complete and accurate as possible but qualified persons are advised to inspect rolls when they are published and make claims and objections to revising authority, if their names are not on in rolls or there is any inaccuracy in entries relating to them.

SIX MONTHS FOR SEDITION

Labour Leader Jailed For Independence Day Speech

MADRAS, July 15.

Mr. Abbas Ali the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the case in which Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar a local Labour Leader stood charged having made a seditious speech in connection with the Independence Day celebrations in the High Court Beach on January 26 last.

The Magistrate held that the speech in question was highly seditious and came under section 124-A, of I.P.C. He therefore found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In view of the fact he was highly educated being a graduate of the Madras University and an M.A. of Aligarh University the Magistrate recommended the accused to be placed in 'B' Class. —United Press.

SENTENCE IN EXCESS OF JUSTICE

Appeal Court Reduces Period Of Editor's Conviction

COCHIN, (By Mail).

The Cochin Chief Court consisting of Mr. N. R. Sahasranama Iyer, Chief Judge and Mr. Justice V. D. Ouseph has pronounced judgment yesterday in the sensational appeal preferred by Mr. N. S. Venguswami, Editor, "West Coast Review," an English weekly newspaper published from Ernakulam against his conviction by Mr. P. V. Lonappan, Anjikaimal, District and Sessions Judge and sentenced for 4 years' simple imprisonment on a charge of sedition in respect of certain articles published by him. The learned judges have held that the articles in question are seditious, that the appellant Mr. Venguswami has been rightly convicted under Section 120 and that the conviction should be upheld.

They have however reduced the sentence of 4 years' simple imprisonment awarded by the lower court to one year's simple imprisonment, holding the punishment awarded by the lower court is in excess of the requirements of justice.—A. P.

Final Decision To Rest With Commissioner?

GRIEVANCES OF DHOBIS

Standing Committee's Action On Union Secretary's Letter

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday considered the grievances of the dhobis of the city as stated in a letter forwarded by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Hon. General Secretary, Bombay Dhobis' Union, which has already been published in these columns.

"Inter alia" it stated that the rate of Rs. 10 for 7 to 10 Bhatties and Rs. 15 in excess of that number fixed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 1372, dated the 26th February 1936 is exorbitant inasmuch as the Municipality is entitled to charge on the basis of the number of stones and the amount of water used and not per so may bhatties; that bhatties are a very uncertain condition; that for example a washerman having 50 clothes puts up one bhatti as well as another with 500 clothes; that thus while the former will need 10 bhatties with fewer clothes the latter will carry on with one with many clothes; that they should, therefore, be charged only for the stones licensed and not on the basis of the number of bhatties; that at present if the payment of the rent is delayed even by one day a fine of Re. 1 is imposed and if the same is delayed by 5 days the license is cancelled; suggest that their Union should be allowed to collect all the dues and pay the whole in a lump sum by the 15th of every month."

NEED OF PENALTY.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee, who visited the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada on the 12th instant in a separate note stated:—

From the petition it appears that there are three main grievances. I will dispose of first two petty grievances.

(a) It is said that if a Dhobi does not pay his rent before the 8th of the following month he is charged penalty of one rupee per day thereafter. In fact the penalty clause prompts every tenant to pay up the rent punctually and regularly and the following figures show the small proportion of defaulters:—

1936	January	16
"	February	14
"	March	22
"	April	14
"	May	19
"	June	16

Who knows that if the penalty clause is removed, there may not be a larger number of defaulters?

It is said that all the gates of Dhobiwada are not kept open. There are about 12 gates in all. Complaints were received from time to time about theft of clothes by outsiders and hence several gates were kept closed However, 7 gates are now kept open and wooden frame works are also prepared, and more facility for ingress and egress is being given. The needed relief can be given by the Commissioner.

Now about the third grievance which is an increase in the monthly rent of some of these tenants.

JUST TO MAKE UP LOSS

We have got in all 609 stones and 304 bhatties. These belong to the Municipality. There are several private Dhobighats in many Wards of the City also with which we are not concerned. Our tenants get more facilities than others in private Dhobiwadas and yet they pay more rent than what we charge our tenants at Mahaluxmi.

Every tenant gets from the Municipality use of a stone, unlimited quantity of water, use of drying land, bhatti constructed by the Municipality electric lights, convenient place for keeping boxes for cloths, poles and ropes for drying clothes, etc.

It will thus be seen that out of 609 stone-holders only about 204 people have rightly or wrongly any cause of complaint. Whether a Dhobi has to wash 100 clothes or 300 clothes at a time, still he takes the maximum quantity of water, fills up his own tank adjoining his stone, and sometimes also uses the tank of his neighbour if the latter is not working at that time.

The Corporation has, therefore decided to charge only such revised and modified rates as have been recommended by the Commissioner through the two Committees, just sufficient to stop the annual recurring loss.

If the petitioners agree to take water under a meter the suggestion may be considered on its own merit.

Commissioner's Report

The Municipal Commissioner in his report stated:—

There are in all 609 stones with 304 bhattis attached to them. There is thus one bhatti between two stones. Assuming each of the two stone-holders does the same amount of work and requires the use of the bhatti for the same number of days, the maximum number of days for which the bhatti could be used by each stone-holder would be fifteen. Taking this fact into consideration, I propose to divide the stone-holders into the following three classes:—

(1) those who use the bhatties for 6 days or less per month;

(2) those who use the bhatties for 7 to 10 days per month; and

(3) those who use the bhatties for 11 days or more per month.

The stone-holders who would come under the first class are the ordinary dhobis doing business on an ordinary scale. More than fifty per cent. of the present stone-holders would come under this class. As the amount of work done by this class would be small, I propose that there should be no increase in the present rent viz. Rs. 6 per stone per month and that the same rate should continue to be charged in this case.

As regards class two, this will include dhobis carrying on work on a larger scale who would naturally require more water than those in class one. About 93 stone-holders would come under this class. I propose that the fee in their case should be increased to Rs. 10 per stone per month.

Regarding class three, this will include washing companies who carry on business on a much larger scale and therefore require a correspondingly larger quantity of water. I propose that the rent in their case should be Rs. 15 per stone per month, which I consider to be equitable.

As regards the rate for washing blankets and other heavy clothes, I do not propose to make any change as already reported.

If the above proposals are accepted, the approximate income would be about Rs. 61,000 per an-

(continued on page 4

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

EVERSHAM, YOU AND MISS GUILDFORD WERE IN AUSTRALIA SEVERAL YEARS AGO
YES— WE HELPED PUT CLARKE AND KINTON IN JAIL
I HAVEN'T SEEN HER SINCE— I HEAR SHE'S IN LONDON, TOO---
MY ASSISTANT, DONAVAN, IS WITH HER NOW
CLARKE AND KINTON CAME TO LONDON AS WELL --- THEY ESCAPED, WITH THE AID OF CLARKE'S NATIVE SERVANT, JUMA----
THIS IS AN ODD HOUR TO GO CALLING —
I TOLD YOU BEFORE, MISS GUILDFORD -- IT'S INSPECTOR WADE'S ORDERS---
LYMAN ANDERSON
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